FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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MATERIAL ON RESUMPTION OF GENEVA ARMS TALKS

Soviet Envoy on Talks

LD201920 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Today in Geneva a new round of Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe got under way. Our correspondent Vsevolod Shishkovskiy reports:

The first meeting between the Soviet and U.S. delegations took place today at the Soviet mission at the UN offices and continued for around 3 hours. Immediately after it ended we asked Kvitsinskiy, head of the Soviet delegation and special envoy, to say a few words on the renewal of the Soviet-U.S. dialogue on nuclear arms limitation in Europe.

[Begin recording] Just over 2 months has gone by since the last meeting between the Soviet and U.S. delegations. During this time the Soviet Union has proposed several far-reaching initiatives. These practical steps by us were stated with all clarity and preciseness by the head of our party and our state Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, at the congress of the Soviet trade unions and at the Komsomol congress.

We are in favor of reducing nuclear weapons in Europe and in favor of a just solution to this problem. This readiness on the part of the Soviet Union is reinforced by concrete measures which the Soviet side is undertaking unilaterally right now, as it were, laying the foundations in advance for the prospects of a possible Soviet-U.S. agreement.

These actions of ours, which have been announced by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, are a combination of good will and belief in the need and possibility of reaching mutual understanding, to lessen the level of nuclear opposition in Europe and to avoid a new and dangerous spiral in the arms race.

But there are two participants at the talks and part of the way must be covered by the U.S. side if it understands the need for agreement and wants it.

The Soviet delegation did not come to Geneva emptyhanded. I would like to hope that the U.S. delegation has come to Geneva with baggage that will make it possible for it to contribute to achieving agreement on this important problem which brooks no delay. [end recording]

Shishlin Commentary

LD201318 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0445 GMT 20 May 82

["Topical Problems of International Life" program: commentary by international affairs journalist Nikolay Shishlin, entitled "For a Constructive Approach to the Problem of Limitation and Reduction of Nuclear Weapons"]

[Text] The speech by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the Komsomol congress has provoked a great deal of attention all over the world. This speech is now being carefully studied in senior political circles, is the subject of lively comment in the press and has become the common property of broad public circles. I am talking about its foreign policy section. First of all, the consistency of the Soviet position should be noted, The proposals made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the ideas he expressed from the rostrum of the Komsomol congress, are essentially a development and continuation of the idea set out in the peace program for the eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress.

This speech, however, came at a perfectly definite and specific moment of international development, in which confrontation between the Soviet Union and the United States, between NATO and the member countries of the Warsaw Treaty, has reached a fair degree of rigidity. This situation contains a great threat. The reasons for the tension are also fairly interesting.

They lie in the about-face that occurred in U.S. foreign policy between the seventies and eighties.

Today, and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev very clearly and precisely mentioned this in his speech, the policy of the most aggressive forces of imperialism forces the question to be posed in such a way that the fate of peace on Earth depends solely on the active and consistent policy of the peace-loving countries, on the resoluteness and cohesion of the multimillion popular masses who are opposing the course of the instigators of a new world war.

The Soviet Union is not making any sort of new choice. The Soviet Union is continuing its line, a line of actively defending peace, a line of vigorous activities to promote peace, and Leonid Ilich's speech covers the key element in today's problem of maintaining and consolidating peace on Earth: that is, stopping and curtailing the arms race. Moreover, the Soviet Union is taking a constructive attitude in all aspects of stopping this insane accumulation of new types of weapons and old types of weapons.

Of course, one must not pass over one element of the background to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's latest speech -- the well-known speech by U.S. President Reagan at Eureka College. The U.S. President, as distinct from Brezhnev, expressed himself in favor of talks with the Soviet Union on the questions of reducing strategic arms. It must be said directly that President Reagan's reaction was somewhat delayed, insofar as the Soviet Union has long favored new efforts to achieve progress in reduction of stratgic weapons. But of course this requires not only agreement to hold talks -- although in itself the U.S. agreement to hold talks is undoubtedly a step in the right direction -- it also requires a certain foreign policy attitude and certain "baggage." When we deal with the content of the speech by U.S. President Reagan it is clearly in sharp contrast with the Soviet approach to limitation and curtailment of strategic arms.

Strategic arms, as you know, comrades, comprise three basic components: land-based missiles, missiles launched with the aid of the air force and missiles based on vessels, primarily on submarines. The approximate equality in strategic weapons between the Soviet Union and the United States in not as equality of the separate components of strategic weapons, but an equality of the total of strategic weapons. Here we have U.S. President Reagan choosing land-based missiles, declaring that they are the most destabilizing element and proposing a substantial reduction in precisely this type of strategic arms. The Soviet Union, naturally, is not refusing to reduce any component of strategic arms, but these reductions -- substantial reductions -- can be carried out only by covering the whole traid of strategic arms. The Soviet Union has not limited itself to stating its attitude and its approach: The Soviet Union is concerned with ensuring favorable conditions for possible Soviet-American negotiations on reducing strategic arms. This is precisely the aim of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's idea of a freeze on strategic arms today. If this idea is taken into consideration along with the Soviet approach on limitation of nuclear arms in Europe, we discover our country's truly all-embracing approach to the limitation and curtailment of the most dangerous element of contemporary weapons, nuclear arms.

On 20 May Soviet-American talks on medium-range nuclear weapons on Europe resume in Geneva. It must be said that so far these talks have not produced good results. Well, of course, there has been a certain benefit in exchanging views, but the United States has not proposed anything except Reagans well-known zero option, which, as you know comrades, is a zero option for the Soviet Union. The United States did not intend to reduce its medium-range nuclear weapons by a single missile, a single bomber or a single submarine, but proposed that the Soviet Union eliminate all its medium-range nuclear weapons, not only in the European part of our country, but in the Asian part. Of course it is impossible to reach agreement on such a basis. Whereas that was the U.S. attitude, the Soviet Union, as is known, has not only already frozen the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in the European part of the USSR, but is carrying out unilaterally a considerable reduction of the numbers of units of weapons of this type.

Here we see, of course, the political boldness which is absolutely essential, especially at the present important time when the previous criteria either in relations between states or in the approach to the arms race are purely and simply unacceptable.

The arms race was always dangerous. But in our time it is three times, now infinitely more dangerous than ever before. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev poses the question with perfect accuracy. Either there will be peace and peaceful labor, or mankind will be taken over by madness and arrive at nuclear catastrophe. The Soviet attitude which was set out by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his speech at the Komsomol congress is marked by yet another characteristic. It is free from any selective approach to solving the problem of disarmament. The Soviet Union is truly in favor of ensuring that, within the framework of seeking a solution to the problem of disarmament, all types of weapons should be covered. The Soviet Union is not seeking unilateral advantages for itself, and is not selecting one or another type of arms in which, let us say, the United States has known superiority over us. We want a really balanced solution. We want a compromise solution which would permit us to arrive at a genuinely inspiring goal -- to lower the ceiling of nuclear confrontation, to put an end to this balance of terror, to put an end to this period of mistrust, alienation between us and the United States, in the interest of consolidating peace. Peace cannot be lasting if relations between the Soviet Union and United States do not enter a more tranquil channel. It is thought that the speech by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev opens up such a possibility, a possibility which, to be sure, is not new. This possibility always existed for the American administration. It is another matter that the American administration, interested in achieving military superiority over the socialist world, passed by this possibility.

But one would like to believe that the task, illusory in itself, which the Reagan administration is trying to solve, will in the final analysis lead to recognition of the fact that one must not only sit at the negotiating table with the Soviet Union, but one must reach agreement with the Soviet Union -- agreement as equals, strictly following the principle of equality and identical security.

The speech by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was not addressed to the United States alone. Today the fate of peace depends both on European states, on the states of Latin America, on Japan, China, other countries of Asia, on countries of Africa. In essence, the problem of preventing nuclear catastrophe concerns everyone. One should not underestimate the influence of every voice speaking for peace, especially if that voice is that of the wide public, especially if it is the voice of senior political circles.

The first commentaries on Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech at the Komsomol congress probably give some cause for hope. In European capitals, and not only in European capitals, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech is being taken as an important affirmation of the Soviet Union's firm adherence to the policy of peace, and only the policy of peace. Now there is a fully justified expectation that Soviet-American talks on limitation and reduction of strategic arms will become a reality. Of course, it would be important for both the United States and the countries of NATO which act as partners of the United States to pay attention to the Soviet approach -- that we do not want to start these talks with a clean sheet. We want these talks to include everything of value which was gained by efforts over a period of many years within the framework of Moscow-Washington talks on the problem of strategic arms limitation.

The foreign policy agenda of the world and in Europe is extremely full. Now it is undoubtedly dominated by the problem of limiting and curtailing the arms race, activating the East-West dialogue, the problem of a search for really constructive solutions on all questions which cause international tension. The very fact that these problems are moving to the area of practical talks are reason for a certain amount of hope.

It is still early to say that detente already has its second wind, but the harbingers of this are arising. The decisive contribution to this is being made by the active Soviet foreign policy, a policy which was determined by the 26th party congress, a policy which is guiding our state.

Soltan Restates Soviet Stand

LD201740 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Soviet-American talks to limit nuclear armaments in Europe have resumed in Geneva after a 2-month break. An analysis from our commentator, Yuriy Soltan:

The Soviet Union gives top priority to nuclear disarmament in Europe. President Brezhnev called the problem the key one for eliminating the growing threat of a world nuclear missile war. He has also put forward a comprehensive plan to solve the problem. The Soviet leader clarified the substance of the plan. Speaking on 18th May at the 19th Congress of the Soviet Young Communist League -- the largest youth organization in the Soviet Union. The USSR sees the main objective in scrapping all nuclear weapons in Europe in general. If the West is not ready for that there are compromise options. The Soviet Union believes it might be possible, for example, to eliminate all nuclear medium-range weapons in Europe. This will be a big reduction, each of the opposing sides in Europe has about 1,000 delivery systems of such weapons. If such an option is too radical for the West we propose reducing by more than three times the present number of the delivery systems within the decade.

The USSR is also ready for other mutually acceptable figures of reduction but naturally on a reciprocal basis. To make it easier to reach agreement the Soviet leadership has unilaterally frozen the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in its European part. That means no more missiles will be deployed where they could reach countries of Western Europe. This also means that Soviet missiles won't be modernized -- that is, old ones replaced with new missiles. Construction of launching pads for new missiles will also be stopped. More than that, as President Brezhnev said, wishing to set a good example the Soviet Union is already reducing, unilaterally again, a considerable number of its medium-range missiles.

The European public has welcomed this act of good will by the Soviet Government. As many politicians and military experts comment on the Soviet plan to reduce nuclear armaments in Europe they note the plan is specific and regard it as feasible. They single out as the main thing about the plan the fact it incorporates strictly the principle of equality and equal security with a maximum reduction in the nuclear potentials of both sides.

Unfortunately, during the first phase of the talks the American delegation mostly used the tactics of procrastination. It kept putting forward proposals they knew were unacceptable to the other side, proposals frankly aimed at ensuring for NATO as much as a double superiority in medium-range nuclear weapons. Now that he has returned to Geneva, the head of the American delegation, Paul Nitze, said the break in the talks was useful and that the United States had drafted a reasonable approach to the talks. Well, that could only be welcome but there is something that sets analysts on their guard. In a statement to newsmen the American delegate stressed he would again insist on an old American plan, which is based on a fallacious idea of getting one-sided superiority over the Soviet Union and which the Washington leaders claim is as much as the zero option.

The Soviet Union still hopes for sensible agreement on the basis of equality and equal security. The next few sessions of the Geneva talks will show whether the United States intends to reach such an agreement or whether it still persists in dragging out time as it prepares to deploy a new generation of its nuclear missiles in West European countries.

## Ponomarev Analysis

LD201924 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 20 May 82

["Constructive Basis for Negotiations" -- TASS headline; by TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow 20 May,TASS -- In accordance with the obligations undertaken, the Soviet Union on his [as received] own and unilaterally stopped further deployment of medium-range missiles on the territory of its European part and is already carrying out reduction of a considerable number of such missiles. Replying to allegations that all that would not prevent the Soviet Union from continued deployment of missiles in such a way that even from beyond the Urals they would all the same be able "to reach" West European countries, Leonid Brezhnev in his speech at the 19th Congress of the All-Union Leninist Young Communist League stated with the utmost certainty that no medium-range missiles would be additionally deployed at sites from which they could reach the FRG and other West European countries. Moreover, the decision, taken by the Soviet side, on the unilateral freezing also envisages termination of preparations for deployment of missiles, including termination of construction of launch-pads for such missiles.

Such peace policy of the USSR, which includes elements of voluntary unilateral considerable limitation of Soviet nuclear means, stems from the general principled stand of the Soviet side, aimed at full liquidation of all medium-range nuclear means in Europe. The Soviet proposals and the concrete actions in the sphere of curbing the arms race open up a possibility of a radical solution of the problem of limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe, which meets the vital interests of security of all European countries. It would erroneous, however, as some politicians and propagandists in the West are trying to do, to present the constructive steps of the Soviet side as some "concessions" wrested from Moscow as a result of Washington's "tough line." Just on the contrary, the so-called "tough" but actually negative stand of the leadership of the United States and its NATO allies in reality prevents and keeps in check advance towards attainment of agreed upon lowered levels of nuclear potentials of the sides.

The Soviet Union has long proposed to the United States to discuss the question of nuclear armaments in the European Continent, as far as in Autumn of 1979, that is before adoption of the notorious "dual decision" of NATO. Already at that time the readiness was expressed to reduce from the existing level a certain quantity of medium-range nuclear means, deployed in Western areas of the Soviet Union, provided, certainly, that in Western Europe there will be no additional deployment of medium-range nuclear means. In their subsequent statements the Soviet leaders made these proposals more concrete, with emphasis made on the need of putting an end to all sorts of procrastinations and sitting down at a table of negotiations. The West did not heed these calls for long. Since that time, as they say, much water has flown and more problems appeared, but this is exclusively through the fault of the Western side. The experience shows that any delay in solution of pressing problems of consolidation of peace leads only to a further piling up of new difficulties on the road towards the accord between the sides. The Soviet Union is ready for negotiations, it is ready for concrete and radical decisions with due account for the legitimate interests of each other's security and in strict accordance with the principle of equality and undiminished security of the sides. Such readiness should also be displayed by the West.

## Shishkhovskiy on Talks

LD201148 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Soviet and American delegations have arrived in Geneva to resume the talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe. The Europeans are hopeful that the talks will succeed in bringing down the military confrontation on the continent, which is dangerous to the peace of the whole world.

Here is a report from our Geneva correspondent, Vsevolod Shishkhovskiy.

The Soviet Union attaches a great importance to the Geneva talks and does everything for the talks to yield constructive results. In his latest speech at the Young Communist League congress in Moscow President Brezhnev said this country was ready for concrete steps to limit and reduce nuclear arms. Among the top priorities he named reducing the dangerous nuclear confrontation in Europe and preventing any further buildup of nuclear potentials there. To facilitate this, said President Brezhnev, the Soviet Union had recently suspended unilaterally the deployment of medium-range missiles in its European part and have begun dismantling a considerable number of such missiles.

The Soviet Union's sincere position is meeting with increasing public support and approval. At the same time there have been more criticisms of the American unwillingness to conduct the dialogue in a constructive manner. The reasons for this were recently explained in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE. The tone in the American administration, the paper noted, is still set by the hawks who oppose genuine arms control and reduction. They prefer to continue their wild goose chase for a nuclear superiority. To these ends they have decided to produce and deploy Pershing II, Trident and other missiles. This is why they contend that nuclear arms can well be used in a war.

Whether the Americans have now changed their views will become clear within the next few weeks, after the new round of the Geneva talks begins. As for Europeans, they are determined to frustrate America's missile plans for Western Europe and to get the American administration to give a constructive reply to Soviet proposals.

IZVESTIYA Urges U.S. Action

LD201730 Moscow TASS in English 1657 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 20 May, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev's speech at the 19th Congress of the Soviet Young Communist League (Komsomol) "today rivets the attention of the whole world and is being thought over and extensively commented, with emphasis invariably laid on that part of the speech reiterating the striving of our country to safeguard peace and to prevent the imperialists from unleashing the fire of thermo-nuclear war," IZVESTIYA writes editorially today. The newspaper points out that the ending of the nuclear arms race and the ensuring of disarmament, primarily in Europe, are a question affecting not only our continent but the destinies of the entire world.

"The beginning of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe has been secured as a result of the persevering and continuous efforts and the principles line of the USSR. Our stand on this matter is well known: the complete removal of all medium-range nuclear systems in Europe. This is not rhetoric but already practical deeds of the Soviet Union. In order to achieve positive results, our country has unilaterally stopped the further deployment of medium-range missiles in the European part of the USSR and decided to cut them back by a certain figure, and these cutbacks have already begun. It is now up to our partners in the talks, the United States, to make a move," the editorial says.

IZVESTIYA points out that the forces of imperialism and reaction would like to tip the balance existing between East and West, between the Soviet Union and the United States, in their favour, which is demonstrated by the militarist plans of NATO and the Pentagon. "This is why," the editorial stresses, "the achievement of agreement between the USSR and the United States on limiting and reducing strategic arms is very important to lessening the threat of nuclear conflict. Here, too, the position of our country is honest and just, doing no damage to anyone's interests. The United States' readiness to resume these talks is a step in the right direction, but one thing is important for these talks to proceed successfully and produce tangible results.

They should actually pursue the purpose of limiting and reducing strategic arms rather than be a cover for the continued arms race and for breaking up the existing parity. Both sides should conduct their talks with due regard for the legitimate security interests of each other and in strict accordance with the principles of equality and equal security. In so doing, everything positive that has been achieved heretofore should be preserved."

WORK REPORTEDLY STARTED ON FRG PERSHING SITES

PM201401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 82 p 5

[Correspondent V. Mikhaylov dispatch: "Concealing From the People"]

[Text] Bonn, 16 May — As H. Brandt, chairman of the Rhineland-Palatinate Land Social Democratic Party of Germany, declared, he has received reports that the concreting of sites for American Pershings has already begun in the Eifel and Hunsrueck regions. In Bonn, however, the Defense Ministry continues to deny that preparatory work has begun.

The discrepancy between on-the-spot reports and official denials has created the suspicion that preparatory work has begun but is being carried out in secret so as not to arouse public indignation. The incompatability of such work with the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on limiting nuclear arms in Europe is too obvious.

KOLESNICHENKO HITS U.S. ARMS BUILDUP

PM200959 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 82 p 5

[Tomas Kolesnichenko dispatch under the rubric "Our Commentaries": "Strange Logic"]

[Text] New York -- Not a day passes without one of the U.S. leaders expressing his "innermost desire" to begin strategic arms limitation talks as soon as possible. Moreover, if these declarations are to be believed, Washington would like not only the limitation but also a substantial reduction in strategic arms. And the program set forth by the aforesaid figures is called "START" (strategic arms reduction treaty).

However, the more details of this program come to light, the more it bewilders American commentators themselves. And this is understandable. In advocating strategic arms reductions the authors of this program are insisting, above all, on an urgent increase in the American nuclear arsenal. Secretary of State A. Haig, for example, was guided by precisely such strange logic, to put it mildly, in his recent speech to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee: The chances of persuading the Soviet Union to take seriously President Reagan's proposal to reduce strategic arms depend...on congressional support for the administration's $180 billion plan to modernize the U.S. strategic forces. As is known, it is a question of building B-1 bombers, MX and Trident missiles and other new types of nuclear weapons. Such "logic" amazed even very experienced members of the Senate committee. Senator Claiborne Pell, for example, bluntly told the Secretary of State: "Somehow I cannot square the proposal for a reduction (of nuclear arms -- T.K.) with the administration's plan to start launching the MX, B-1, Trident and cruise missile program."

This approach baffles not only the Senator for Rhode Island. Eminent U.S. politicians -- E. Kennedy, E. Muskie and others -- have also questioned the two-faced approach of the administration, which is extending one hand toward an olive branch while squandering billions on continuing the arms race with the other.

However, Washington unfortunately does not heed sober voices, but stubbornly pursues its policy of a new spiral in the arms race. This is precisely why it continues to insist on the "Soviet strategic superiority" thesis, which was launched to justify Washington's own militarist spurt with a view to achieving superiority over the Soviet Union. And yet it is written in black and white in the Pentagon's official report for fiscal 1982 that "the United States and the Soviet Union are currently approximately equal in nuclear strength."

As a result, commentators reach the conclusion that for the time being the widely publicized START program is more propagandist in nature and does not accord with tasks of a sober, realistic approach to this very important present-day problem. What a pity: For it is precisely such an approach, emulation of the principle of equality and identical security, that millions of Americans concerned at the nuclear arms race expect from Washington.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON U.S. DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

LD210620 Moscow TASS in English 0611 GMT 21 May 82

["In Defense of Peace on Earth" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 21 May,TASS -- "The most burning, cardinal task facing mankind today with unusual keenness is to create insurmountable obstacles to a nuclear war," writes today's PRAVDA., Millions of people in all continents are deeply worried by the development of international events. They are concerned over the sharply increased aggressiveness of the policy of imperialism. The bellicose circles of the United States and other NATO countries spiral up the arms race, which enhances the danger of a thermonuclear catastrophe, says the newspaper's leading article.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state consistently and steadfastly come out in favour of preserving universal peace. New initiatives are put forward with a view to implementing the peace programme for the eighties, adopted by the 26th Congress of the CPSU. The important proposals set out in the speech made by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, at the 19th Congress of the Leninist All-Union Young Communist League (Komsomol) are another convincing manifestation of the peaceableness of the land of the Soviets. People of goodwill regard the Soviet initiatives as clear landmarks indicating the right way to strengthening universal security.

"At the 26th Congress of the CPSU," PRAVDA writes, "the limitation and reduction of strategic arms was referred to as an extraordinary problem. The forum of the Soviet Communists called for restraint in the field of these armaments. The USSR showed readiness to continue appropriate negotiations with the United States without delay. However, for fourteen and a half months Washington turned a deaf ear to the voice of reason. Only quite recently in the face of the Soviet Union's consistent stand and under the pressure of the vigorous anti-war movement that has developed in the United States and other Western countries, the Ronald Reagan administration declared for the resumption of negotiations with the USSR. That was a step in the right direction. But it is important that negotiations begin in a right key."

"Meanwhile, judging by the statements of the U.S. President, the U.S. stand is of absolutely one-sided character," the leading article says. It is directly to the detriment of the USSR's security and at the same time leaves Washington free to act in the realization of U.S. strategic arms build-up programs so as to try to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union. Fruitless illusions!"

"Unlike Washington's unrealistic stand," PRAVDA writes, "the Soviet Union suggests a businesslike constructive approach with a view to reaching accord on concrete measures for a substantial reduction of the strategic arms of the two sides. For that it is necessary, first of all, that Soviet-U.S. negotiations really pursue the aim of limiting and reducing such arms."

It is also exceptionally important that all channels for a continuation of the strategic arms race in any form be reliably cut off.

The USSR also expresses readiness to agree to a freeze on the two sides' weapons of strategic purpose as soon as negotiations start.

It is necessary that neither the United States nor the Soviet Union take actions which would lead to an upsetting of the stability of the strategic situation. "The realization of the USSR's proposals would stave off the threat of outbreak of a world nuclear conflagration. This is why they are being ardently approved by Soviet people and are being firmly supported by all peace forces in the world," PRAVDA's leading article says.

TASS VIEWS MOVEMENT AGAINST MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD202136 Moscow TASS in English 2049 GMT 20 May 82

[By TASS news analyst Natalya Zinovyeva]

[Text] Moscow, 20 May (TASS) -- A powerful anti-war movement has unfolded in West European countries and in the United States itself. Western propaganda and its inspirers tried to discredit it by claiming that there was "the hand of Moscow" behind it. At present the mass nature of this movement, the diversity of its forms, the participation of people from different age groups, walks of life and occupations in it, its stability and its continuous growth forcefully demonstrate that these absurd allegations are quite ridiculous.

The anti-war movement is assuming different forms in various countries and even in various cities of one and the same country. There are demonstrations and rallies under the slogans "No to nuclear weapons," "Yes to disarmament!" "We will not allow the deployment of American nuclear missiles", and "We want northern Europe to be nuclear-free!"; there are forums, campaigns and marches of peace, weeks of action for peace, "peace trains", peace pickets and collections of signatures under appeals and petitions. The mass scale and diversity of anti-war manifestations forcefully show that millions of people spare no effort to avert nuclear war and to safeguard world peace for the succeeding generations.

It is symptomatic that peace manifestations in West European countries ever more often have a multinational character. Peace champions from Italy and West Germany come to France to take part in them, and people from the other Nordic countries go to Sweden for peace campaigns.

But, perhaps, the most impressive proof of the spontaneity of this movement is its magnitude in the United States. The sources of this movement were aptly defined by Arkansas University Professor A. Hobson, who said that it was a movement of mature and thinking people worried over their fate and over the future of their children and grandchildren. Indeed, the American people are becoming increasingly aware that the arms race and growing world tension are caused by the militarist policy of the incumbent Washington administration. Organizations are being set up in the United States and symposia and forums of scientists and physicians convened to explain to the population the consequences of nuclear war that are pernicious to mankind and to expose the hypocrisy of the "limited nuclear war" concept advertised by the U.S. administration.

Let us recall just two of the latest mass-scale manifestations of the participants in the U.S. anti-war movement: week of action to inform the U.S. public of the threat and concrete consequences of nuclear war and a march to Washington.

The keynote of the anti-war manifestations in the West European countries is the demand to prevent the implementation of the U.S. and NATO dangerous plans for the deployment on the territories of those countries U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles Pershing-II and cruise missiles. The public of those countries do not want to become "hostages" to the United States. Demonstrations on missiles at Comiso, pickets at the Greenham Common Air Force Base in Britain, the collection of signatures under the Krefeld Appeal in West Germany and the movement for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe far from complete the list of the practical manifestations of the West Europeans' protests against the nuclear arms race whipped up by the United States.

These protests are complemented by the denunciation of propaganda ravings about the "Soviet military threat", with which the U.S. administration tries to justify its calls for "rearmament."

The West European and U.S. public is increasingly active in supporting the appeals of the Soviet Union for stopping the arms race and starting serious talks on the basis of equality and equal security.

REAGAN SIGNS NSC DIRECTIVE ON MX DEPLOYMENT

LD201516 Moscow TASS in English 1452 GMT 20 May 82

["Whence the Military Threat" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 20 May, TASS -- According to reports in the American press Reagan signed on May 17 the directive No. 35 of the National Security Council the fulfillment of which is the duty of the Pentagon and personally Secretary of Defence Weinberger. This document establishes the way and method of deployment of MX inter-continental ballistic missiles.

According to the method endorsed by the President, 100 MX missiles will be deployed in well-fortified silos about 600 meters from one another on an area of about 12 square miles. The Nellis Air Base in Nevada is a possible site for this deployment.

The U.S. President, reports say, made his final decision on insistence of the Assistant for National Security Affairs Clark and other staff members of the National Security Council who were "alarmed" by the sluggish pace at which the Defence Department was solving the problem of these missiles. The haste with this decision is also explained by the need to prevent any whatsoever reduction by Congress of allocations for MX missiles planned for the 1983 fiscal year.

This decision was adopted by Reagan only a week after making the speech in which he assured Americans that he was sincerely interested in a reduction of nuclear arms and liquidating the danger of nuclear war.

Deputy White House Press Secretary Speakes told a press conference that Reagan had always attached prime importance to the modernisation of the strategic forces of the United States of which the creation and deployment of new MX missiles was an inalienable component part. He said that the administration intended to carry out an "interim deployment" of these missiles in existing silos until a new method of deploying them was found and while Congress allocated money for this.

## NATO MINISTERS PERSIST IN PURSUIT OF ARMS RACE

PM210901 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 82 p 5

[Correspondent V. Drobkov dispatch: "An Antidetente Course"]

[Text] Luxembourg, 17 May -- A 2-day session of the NATO Council at North Atlantic bloc countries' foreign minister level opened in Luxembourg on Monday. It was to discuss internal NATO problems and questions of the international situation.

As before, however, the main avenue of the new NATO Council session's work will be to whip up the arms race and increase the North Atlantic bloc allies' military preparations. Evidence of this is provided by recent statements and actions by the U.S. administration, which is striving to prevent delay in implementation of the 1979 NATO "missile decision" on the deployment in Europe of about 600 Pershing II and cruise missiles.

As Sunday's press conference by NATO Secretary General J. Luns showed, NATO time and again resorts to disseminating fabrications on the "communist threat" and "Soviet military superiority" as a smokescreen for its actions. NATO is now intensively publicizing R. Reagan's proposal to "reduce" strategic forces -- once again unilaterally in favor of the United States and NATO. J. Luns hastened to express full support for the U.S. "initiative."

Secretary of State A. Haig, who is here, has already begun to try to condition the allies into making decisions favorable to Washington. He has held a number of meetings behind closed doors with West European colleagues. The first of these meetings was organized with British Foreign Secretary F. Pym. It confirmed the full U.S. support for London's actions in the South Atlantic. In response to this, Washington expects the British representatives will give it the same support in urging the NATO partners to continue to broaden the arms race.

The North Atlantic bloc allies took a very belligerent stance at the meeting of NATO countries' defense ministers within the framework of the Military Planning Committee. Under pressure from Washington's emissaries and like-minded Europeans, the ministers outlined a course of further whipping up militarist preparations. They appealed for adherence to the decision on a 3-percent annual increase in the bloc countries' military spending; they advocated building up both nuclear and conventional arms, and declared the need, come what may, to continue to prepare for the deployment of the new U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe (Greece refused to be associated with this declaration -- V.D. note).

In other words, the North Atlantic bloc's war ministers have outlined in Brussels a broad program for undermining the gains of European detente and world security. The foreign ministers are now faced in Luxembourg with politically approving and developing this "antidetente" course.

## NATO COUNCIL SESSION FINAL COMMUNIQUE VIEWED

LD201204 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0250 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] As always at this time, we acquaint our listeners with the commentator's column in today's issue of PRAVDA. Its author, Vladislav Drobkov, writes:

The NATO Council spring session has taken place in Luxembourg. The foreign ministers of the countries of the North Atlantic bloc adopted a final communique that contains quite a few calls to consolidate the security of NATO.

Official propaganda passes this off almost as a basic turn by NATO toward detente. However, behind the ringing phrases is actually hidden the striving to continue the old NATO course toward expanding militarist preparations. As the text of the NATO communique and the statements by the bloc's General Secretary Luns and U.S. Secretary of State Haig show, the North Atlantic alliance intends to continue building up military efforts.

Giving in to the pressure by NATO hawks, the ministers spoke out in favor of implementing the militarist programs that have already been adopted. This concerns, first of all, the preparation for the deployment in Europe of new American medium-range nuclear missiles. The latest American initiatives in the sphere of disarmament aimed at changing the balance of forces in favor of the West were also approved.

An important place in the session's work was taken up by discussion of events outside NATO's geographical zone. Moreover, the allies in the bloc attempted to use the crisis surrounding the Falklands-Malvinas Islands to justify their right to interfere everywhere in the world.

By no means are all NATO members ready to share the hard line of the United States, Great Britain and a few other countries. Thus, Greece did not agree with the section of the communique demanding a revision of economic relations between East and West. A number of delegations objected to the demand by the United States that even the word detente be removed from the session's documents. They, too, opposed Washington's demand for the adoption of new discriminatory measures against the socialist states.

Nevertheless, the final results of the NATO session leave no doubt about the real intentions of the North Atlantic bloc. They cannot but arouse the anxiety of those who hold dear the interests of peace and security. The NATO hypocrites are essentially expecting not only to expand their own militarist preparations but also to quell the wave of people's demonstrations against this dangerous policy. While holding forth about peace they are stepping up the arms race. The large-scale propagandist campaign being mounted in the NATO countries with a view to presenting this organization as a champion of peace is unable to hide the North Atlantic bloc's aggressive preparations. While having falsely changed the tone of its statements, NATO intends to continue its previous course toward undermining the gains of detente.

FALKLAND ISLANDS CRISIS

BRITISH PREPARATIONS FOR FALKLANDS INVASION

LD200704 Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] London, 20 May, TASS -- The British Government continues active preparations for large-scale military operations in the South Atlantic. The DAILY MAIL says today that thousands of British soldiers are ready for the seizure of the Falkland Islands. Last night they were transferred to landing craft and given the last orders for the assault. The newspaper goes on to say that many MP's believe that Britain would already be in a state of war with Argentina at the time when Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher addresses the Commons during the emergency debates.

According to the DAILY EXPRESS, British landing groups which include servicemen from special air landing units and special naval reconnaissance groups, have already landed on the Falklands and are prepared to launch operations as soon as the attack by the main forces begins. The newspaper adds that the task of those units is to destroy communications lines and to stage acts of sabotage designed to cause panic and chaos during the armed invasion of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands by British troops.

Another meeting of the "War" Cabinet will be held here this morning. The sixth emergency debates on the Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands will begin in the House of Commons later. If Margaret Thatcher says in the debates that the government is not going to make another attempt at reaching a peaceful settlement of the conflict, this might be the signal for the British expeditionary corps in the South Atlantic to launch big military operations, says the DAILY TELEGRAPH, a newspaper close to Conservative circles.

The influential FINANCIAL TIMES says that the feeling is strengthening in Westminster and Whitehall that a military operation for the seizure of the islands seem to be inevitable.

RADIO REPORTS BRITISH RAIDS ON FALKLANDS

LD211218 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] In London the Defense Ministry has reported that last night British troops backed by the navy and air force started landing troops on the Falkland Islands or Malvinas. Targets around the chief town on the archipelago, Port Stanley, were bombed from the sea and air. The report says that one British helicopter crashed in the operation and over 20 servicemen died. Observers note that the British Government has deepened the conflict despite numerous proposals from Argentina to settle the problem by peaceful means.

BRITISH CREW MEMBERS KILLED IN COPTER CRASH

LD210938 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] The British fleet is extending its operations to the continental part of Argentina. As a representative of the British Defense Ministry admitted, a Sea King helicopter of the British fleet which recently disappeared without a trace was discovered to have crashed in southern Chile, close to the naval base of Punta Arenas. The helicopter was carrying out reconnaissance in the area, where two Argentine naval bases are situated. Four members of the helicopter crew were killed.

UK TRIES TO BLACKMAIL ARGENTINA ON FALKLANDS

LD201348 Moscow TASS in English 1311 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] London, 20 May, TASS -- In an attempt to whip up military psychosis in the country the House of Commons of the British Parliament today opened the sixth emergency debate since the commencement of the Anglo-Argentine conflict.

The press notes that the Conservatives are using this debate to make Parliament approve plans of invading the islands.

Attracting attention against the background of the consultation taking place at the United Nations is the fact that the belligerent calls sounding from London are an element of blackmail in respect of Argentina. In effect, by threatening inevitable armed intrusion into the islands Britain is trying to force the Argentine side to make concessions at the United Nations.

Buenos Aires, 20 May, TASS -- The Argentine foreign minister Niaonor Costa Mendez told a press conference here that the country was firmly resolved to continue the search for peaceful ways of settling the conflict. He stressed that the intransigence of Britain and personally Prime Minister Thatcher was the only obstacle to the attainment of peace in the Anglo-Argentine crisis. If the talks at the United Nations are interrupted, he said, all responsibility for the possible consequences will rest precisely with the head of the British Conservative Government. The Argentine foreign minister said that his country refused to accept the ultimatum presented by London which is trying by means of rude pressure to achieve its colonialist claims and noted that the country's armed forces were ready to repulse the British aggression.

FURTHER BRITISH AIR STRIKES ON FALKLANDS NOTED

LD200718 Moscow TASS in English 0658 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] London, 20 May, TASS -- The British battle fleet once again intensively shelled and bombed the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, a BBC correspondent reported. According to information from Buenos Aires, the attack by British Harrier fighter-bombers was repelled by anti-aircraft artillery fire.

At the same time the British Armed Forces in the South Atlantic are stepping up the operations of their sabotage teams which are being landed not only on the islands but also seek to infiltrate into Argentina's mainland. According to the Argentine CLARION, a group of British saboteurs were arrested on the south coast. This report strengthens the opinion of military observers that Britain is preparing not only for an assault of the islands but also plans bombing objectives inside Argentina.

According to the London DAILY MAIL Marines and air landing units have been transferred from transports to ships in the first line of the landing in preparation for the invasion of the island. The TIMES correspondent onboard the aircraft carrier Invincible says that the task force is completing preparations for the assault. The DAILY TELEGRAPH correspondent says that the decisive battle would begin today or very soon.

The DAILY TELEGRAPH, a newspaper close to the British Tory government, emphasizes that one of the members of the Cabinet had said that the government was united in the opinion that there was no option to the intensification of military operations in the South Atlantic.

TASS UPDATES FALKLANDS ISSUE REPORTAGE

LD191518 Moscow TASS in English 1429 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] London, 19 May, TASS -- A meeting of the "war cabinet" chaired by the British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was held here today in preparation for an armed invasion of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. The meeting was preceded by the speech by the head of the British Government who said she was confident that the majority of the ministers and MP's would not avoid the need of solution of the conflict with Argentina with the help of military force.

As is reported by REUTER, the British squadron in the South Atlantic, which received replenishment of manpower and materiel, is now in full readiness for actions.

In carrying out its tough course, the Conservative government rests upon the U.S. support. According to the Washington correspondent of the newspaper DAILY TELEGRAPH, the Pentagon expresses readiness to put at Britain's disposal a big quantity of military equipment and ammunition. It is also reported that the United States intends to send to the British Isles its refuelling planes so that [as received] to release British planes of that type for actions in the South Atlantic. Such a step is undertaken by Washington, writes DAILY TELEGRAPH, in a bid to avoid accusations of direct complicity in the Anglo-Argentine conflict.

Military governor of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands General Mario Menendez said in a radio interview that British attacks on Argentine positions were intensifying with every passing day and that the ring of the British blockade was tightening. As is noted in a communique of the Joint General Staff of the Armed Forces of Argentina, repelled in the past 24 hours were several attempts to bombard from British warships various structures on the islands. British air raids were also beaten off by the fire of Argentine anti-aircraft gunners.

A letter of the permanent representative of Argentina at the United Nations was distributed at the U.N. headquarters as an official document of the Security Council. The document denounces Britain's aggressive actions in the South Atlantic, which are carried out by decision of the British Government exactly at a time when with the participation of the UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar attempts are being made to find a solution of the Anglo-Argentine conflict.

A meeting of the U.N. Secretary General with the Deputy Foreign Minister of Argentina Jorge Enrique Ros was held within the framework of negotiations on a peace settlement of the crisis. The Argentine representative handed over to Javier Perez de Cuellar his government's reply in which, as was stressed by Jorge Enrique Ros, Argentina's invariable striving for a peace solution of the conflict is reaffirmed.

Washington's overtly pro-British stand in the Anglo-Argentine conflict is the cause of profound indignation in Argentina and many other Latin American countries. U.S. support of Britain's colonialist designs, the Argentine Minister of Economy Roberto Aleman told in an interview to the Swiss television, will have durable consequences for Washington's relations with Latin American states.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS U.S.-LATIN AMERICA SPLIT

PM201049 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 May 82 Morning Edition p 3

[R. Tuchnin "IZVESTIYA International Review": "United States-Latin America: A Broken Partnership"]

[Text] From the very first the Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands went beyond the bounds of relations between the two countries and had international echoes. It is quite natural that this crisis which flared up in the South Atlantic had its strongest repercussions in the countries of the Western Hemisphere -- after all, it was in close proximity to them that the vast British squadron appeared and started military operations against Argentina.

For more than 150 years the United States has been spreading the ideas of so-called "pan-American solidarity" south of the Rio Grande. The basis of this "special relationship" between Washington and its southern neighbors was the "Monroe Doctrine" which, under the false slogan of "America for the Americans," established the incontestable domination of the northern giant in that part of the world.

In 1947, under U.S. pressure, the pan-American system took on a military face: a treaty on mutual assistance was signed between the continent's countries in Rio de Janeiro, one article saying, in particular, that each party "pledges to give assistance in rebuffing attack." A little later the OAS was formed. Under its flag, Washington politicians did not fail to resort, in due course, to anti-Cuban "sanctions" and even, as in 1965, to direct military intervention against the Dominican Republic.

Washington's policy of diktat within the OAS and its desire to turn it into a punitive organ for dealing with any government displeasing the United States met with growing resistance from Latin American countries. This was indicated, in particular, by the failure of attempts to rally "pan-American forces" in support of Somoza's Nicaraguan dictatorship. Contradictions within the OAS continued to exacerbate from year to year.

But the system of inter-American relations has probably never before received such a crushing blow as now. With striking speed, over a few weeks, the true imperialist nature of the United States as a power actively conniving at Britain's neocolonialist aspirations has been laid bare.

Not a trace remains of the show of "even-handedness" in the Anglo-Argentine conflict which was initially proclaimed by the White House. Now, some little time after the bustle of U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig's "peacemaking" activity, it is much easier to see the purpose of his "shuttle diplomacy" between Buenos Aires and London -- to mislead the international public as to the Washington administration's real plans, and at the same time to stall until the British squadron drew near to the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. At a consultative conference of OAS foreign ministers convened at Argentina's request, the head of the American diplomatic department abstained from voting on a resolution in support of Argentina and pinned hopes on the possible positive results of his "mediation mission." Only a few days later official Washington openly took the side of its British ally, which it had already helped with its sophisticated monitoring and surveillance facilities by enabling the "commanders of the British naval forces," according to the Los Angeles TIMES, "to receive copies of the orders transmitted to the Argentine fleet almost immediately after the Argentine Defense Ministry issues those orders."

In the opinion of many foreign observers what has happened today to Argentina, which has been the target of neocolonialist actions by Britain with the support of the United States and its NATO allies, could tomorrow be the lot of any Latin American country. It transpires that the pan-American mutual assistance treaty rapidly becomes a mere scrap of paper when it is a question of the imperialist claims of the United States and its NATO partners.

It is another matter when it comes to using the OAS machinery against national liberation forces -- here a mass of false arguments is found at once. Thus, for instance, in order to create "pan-American cover" for its flagrant interference in El Salvador's internal affairs, Washington did not stint on the most absurd fables about the "Soviet-Cuban threat," mythical "weapons deliveries" from Nicaragua and so forth. But these primitive fabrications, as is known, failed to work, and the United States had to be satisfied, in its adventurist actions in Central America, with the services of just a few neighboring puppet dictator regimes.

The Washington administration's ostentatious shift to a pro-British position in the developing conflict, following on the show of "trying to reconcile the sides," need cause no particular surprise. Where monopoly privileges and U.S. strategic interests are concerned, political hypocrisy has become the usual U.S. method in relations with the Latin American partners.

Take the situation in El Salvador, for instance. No special evidence is needed to prove that the United States is here gambling on the military suppression of the patriotic forces which have risen to armed struggle: on the Pentagon's bases at Fort Bragg and Fort Benning and also in the Panama Canal zone about 2,000 Salvadoran officers and men are undergoing accelerated training; the ("Atlankatl") crack punitive brigade, fostered by the American "Green Berets," is already operating within the country itself: Arms and combat hardware are pouring into the country from the Unites States. And as a logical consequence of this obvious course of a military solution to the problems, El Salvador's rulers, by agreement with the White House, are rejecting every opportunity for peace talks with representatives of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and rejecting a political settlement of the situation in the country, as is advocated by many Latin American governments and even certain European U.S. allies.

The duplicity of American diplomacy, which has emerged so clearly in the course of the current crisis in the South Atlantic, has recently become the norm. Under pressure from the public in the United States and other countries, the Reagan administration stated that it had no objection to beginning talks with Nicaragua. But when it came to putting that proposal on a practical footing, silence reigned in official Washington, and that silence continues to this day. The Nicaraguan Government, which supports the resolution of disputes by peaceful means, has repeatedly proposed starting a dialogue between the two countries and setting a specific date for talks, but it has received no reply. Instead, as the newspaper BARRICADA writes, the United States continues to maintain a course of destabilizing the situation in the country and has not stopped its gross violations of the republic's air space and territorial waters, while the large-scale Ocean Venture-82 maneuvers in the Caribbean suggest that open preparations are under way for aggressive acts in the Central American region.

The White House's open shift onto the side of its British ally caused an effect similar to a state of political shock in Latin America. A storm of indignant protests swept the continent. "U.S. support for Britain in the Falklands crisis," AP reports, "has led to even greater political isolation of the United States from its Latin American neighbors than has ever been the case recently. Virtually all governments in the region, adhering to the most diverse political views, have taken Argentina's side."

Washington's unseemly diplomatic maneuvering, ending in its open alignment with Britain, has jeopardized the very existence of the pan-American system in its present form. "By taking the side of a power which supports its colonial claims by means of force." America's CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR newspaper writes, "Washington has, as it were, sanctioned a return to 'gunboat diplomacy,' of which Latin Americans retain grim memories. By failing to come out in defense of a country on the American continent which has been subjected to attack for trying to regain territory lost as a result of colonial aggression, the United States is undermining confidence in the Rio de Janeiro Treaty and in effect sanctioning its future collapse."

In government and political circles in Latin America there is increasing support for the idea that another organization should be created to replace the OAS, without U.S. participation, to take on the defense of the national interests of the countries of the continent. The Costa Rican Government has already officially proposed to the OAS member countries that the organization's headquarters be transferred from the American capital and has noted that the "biased U.S. stance in the conflict" has "struck a cruel blow at the very future of the OAS and the pan-American mutual aid treaty." Supporting this initiative, Bolivian Foreign Minister Gonzalo Romero stressed that the United States has placed itself outside the Latin American community.

COLLAPSE OF INTER-AMERICAN SYSTEM VIEWED

PY200649 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 18 May 82

[From the "Roundtable Meeting" feature with the journalists Valentin Mashkin (USSR), Jose Miguel Varas (Chile) and Ricardo Saxlund (Uruguay) -- live or recorded]

[Excerpt] [Mashkin] Listen comrades, I have a question. I agree with you that this Anglo-Argentine conflict has caused the Latin American system to collapse. I agree that the United States probably understands better than before that this system, and especially the Rio de Janeiro Treaty, was made to serve exclusively the U.S. interests. Jose Miguel Varas has said that the Latin American system has collapsed. Do you believe this is correct, because in Latin America there are many Pinochets, many Stroessners and many Duvaliers, etc who can serve as a foundation for this system? I believe the Anglo-Argentine conflict will end and the Latin American system will revive. What do you think?

[Saxlund] To some extent it is possible that somehow the United States will succeed in patching up the OAS again and in handling it as before. But I believe that from the political standpoint it is correct to say that the inter-American system has collapsed. Beyond any organization or reorganization of the system it is true that, essentially, the political principles on which the system was based have been torn to pieces.

From another standpoint these dictatorships that have been mentioned are essentially unstable and shortlived. When the peoples of the respective countries -- I am referring to the peoples of Chile, Haiti and Paraguay -- are able to really express this political situation that has already come about -- the collapse of the system, the evidence of the profound contradiction with regard to national interests and to Latin American treaties -- the imperialism of the Yankees will (?become evident).

In the situation of growing dissatisfaction in Latin American countries, the Washington administration attached special significance to the visit of Brazilian President J.B. Figueiredo to the United States, intending to use the visit for its own foreign policy purposes. But in the assessment of political observers the American-Brazilian summit meeting did not yield the desired results. As a high-ranking U.S. administration staffer admitted, the two countries' positions on the question of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands crisis are "poles apart." Brazil is supporting Argentina, while the United States is wholly on Britain's side.

Whatever the future development of the Anglo-Argentine conflict, it will leave considerable problems in its wake. But one thing is already clear: Washington's stance, which is in the spirit of support for neocolonialism, has greatly exacerbated another crisis -- the acute crisis of the entire pan-American system, once foisted on Latin America by its strong, imperialist neighbor.

PRAVDA ON U.S.-LATIN AMERICAN RELATIONS

LD150620 Moscow TASS in English 0605 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 15 May, TASS -- the abyss dividing the peoples of Latin America and the United States, the biggest imperialist power, has clearly widened even further, Sergey Svistunov writes in the national daily PRAVDA. He points out that Washington's decision to openly join the neo-colonialist, aggressive policy pursued by Britain in the conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) islands has angered many Latin American countries.

"The position assumed by the United States in the Anglo-British conflict goes counter to the interests of the Latin American states," says the official statement of the Venezuelan Government. "The United States has betrayed Latin America," is the opinion voiced by Luis Farias, chairman of the Chamber of Deputies of Mexico's Parliament. "It is noteworthy," the author says, "that it is not only Latin American states, maintaining independent foreign policies, that have strongly criticised the White House. The duplicity of the diplomatic gamble launched by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has been condemned even by some of the regimes, which are traditionally trying to march in step with Washington."

By having sided with its NATO ally, the commentary says, the United States has brushed aside its commitments to Argentina, which were publicised so clamorously in the past and which follow from the Pan-American Mutual Assistance Treaty forming the basis of the structure of the Organisation of American States (OAS). "Washington repeatedly used it when it needed to cover up its gendarme actions against the region's national liberation movements with the help of the banner of 'joint action'. Also today, it is persisting in its attempts to set the treaty's military mechanism into motion in order to realise the Pentagon's plans for an armed aggression in Central America."

But now that the United States has made itself guilty of complicity in the adventure of British neo-colonialism, Sergey Svistunov sums up, the countries of Latin America realise more clearly that Washington is using the OAS only in its selfish ends, disregarding the interests of the organisation's other member-states. "It is exactly for this reason that ever more loud calls are made in many countries of South and Central America to revise the system of pan-American relations, especially its military aspects."

PRAVDA REPORTS ON VISIT OF DRA'S KARMAL

Opening of Bridge

PM181041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Route of Peace and Cooperation"]

[Text] Termez (Surkhandarinskaya Oblast), 12 May -- The banks of the friendly states of the Soviet Union and the DRA have been united by a transport crossing -- a road and rail bridge across the Amu Darya border river.

Ancient Termez today seems young again, dressed in the red calico of banners on the occasion of the commissioning of this construction project of peace, friendship and cooperation. There are slogans and placards everywhere glorifying the two peoples' fraternity and revolutionary solidarity.

The party and government delegations that came to the celebrations -- for the USSR a delegation headed by Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, and for the DRA a delegation headed by B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council -- were cordially greeted by those attending the meeting.

The meeting was opened by A.K. Karimov, first secretary of Surkhandarinskiy Uzbek CP Obkom.

The state anthems of the DRA, the USSR and the Uzbek SSR were played.

B. Karmal addressed those present:

Dear Soviet and Afghan friends, participants in our unforgettable meeting, he said, allow me first to convey to you a warm, fraternal greeting from the PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Revolutionary Council and Government and the entire Afghan people.

We will never turn away from our chosen path but will staunchly defend the April Revolution's gains and strive persistently and consistently to improve our people's lives.

Today we are witnessing another remarkable event in the history of relations between our countries and peoples. A very important Soviet-Afghan construction project -- a bridge for rail and road transport across the Amu Darya river, which is rightfully a symbol of our friendship, proximity, comradeliness and fraternity -- is being commissioned ahead of schedule. Its significance for our economic development is tremendous, but we view the construction of this bridge not simply from the viewpoint of the Soviet Union's economic and technical assistance to Afghanistan. It is a question of far more. The construction of this bridge and its commissioning 1 whole year ahead of the originally projected schedule reflect the Soviet state's genuinely internationalist policy and the utterly new relations of good-neighborliness and friendship between our countries and peoples, whose basis was laid by the great Lenin. Since the April Revolution, and particularly since its new state, these relations have constantly developed and deepened, and have been acquiring new content and embracing more and more new spheres -- politics, economics, military cooperation, culture, education and so forth. This is real internationalism in action. The Afghan people will never forget that selfless and multifaceted assistance given by the Soviet Union to our beloved motherland in defense of its national independence and sovereignty.

I would like to express admiration for the heroic labor of the many collectives, engineers, technicians and workers -- of everyone who designed and manufactured the structures and parts and by whose joint efforts the capricious Amu Darya was tamed. It may be said that this bridge has not just linked the Amu Darya's banks, but has also joined our hearts and the hearts of our peoples with even firmer ties!

It gives us great pleasure to meet with you on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation here on Soviet territory, on the ancient and, at the same time, young, flourishing and renewed land of Uzbekistan, which, like other Soviet republics, has achieved striking successes in a historically short time in all spheres of economic, social and cultural life, Babrak Karmal continued. The recent visit to Tashkent by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was vivid and convincing confirmation, particularly for the peoples of the East, of the tremendous attention constantly paid by the CPSU and Soviet state to the development of all the fraternal Soviet socialist republics. The achievements of the USSR's Central Asian republics in particular are a remarkable example for all the countries that have chosen the path of social progress and building a society free from man's exploitation by man.

We are confident that Uzbekistan's working people, under the Uzbek Communist Party's leadership, will attain new achievements in their republic's development and will successfully fulfill all the instructions and advice given by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in Tashkent.

On 27 April the Afghan people marked the fourth anniversary of the April Revolution, which occurred in a backward semifeudal country where the ruling regime was incapable of providing the people with a dignified future. After the national democratic revolution's victory the PDPA -- the vanguard of our country's working class and all its working people -- did much to implement broad socioeconomic transformations and improve the people's lives. However, as you are well aware, the old and obsolete never yields without a struggle and the creation of what is new and advanced is always a difficult and complex process. It is all the more difficult when internal reaction's resistance is augmented by interference from external reaction.

For over 3 years an undeclared war has been waged against the DRA by the combined forces of internal and international reaction, U.S. imperialism, Beijing hegemonism and their allies. People have been killed and the economy harmed as a result of their subversive actions, but we are firmly aware that imperialism's forces cannot break the Afghan people or turn back history.

The recent PDPA national conference vividly demonstrated our party's increased organizational and ideological maturity and its monolithic unity with the people.

The Soviet Union's firm and consistent internationalist policy gives strength and confidence to the Afghan people who are building the new life. As the Afghan proverb runs: "What can the enemy do if you have friends on your side?" We are well aware that Afghanistan has and will have no happiness or freedom without the indestructible friendship with the Soviet Union.

Your country's imposing successes in fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress' historic decisions and the other socialist countries' achievements are having a tremendous influence on the fate of all mankind. We wish the Soviet Union, which is in the vanguard of progressive mankind, further strengthening of its economic potential and intensification of its defense might, flowering of the Soviet people's cultural and spiritual lives and remarkable new achievements in communist building.

Above all this requires peace on Earth. The Soviet Union, together with all peace-loving forces, is consistently and persistently struggling to avert the threat of world nuclear war and to curb the arms race, and today I would like to state that the DRA fully supports your state's peace-loving policy and highly rates the new peace initiatives put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

In conclusion and on behalf of the DRA leadership, the PDPA Central Committee and the entire Afghan people Babrak Karmal expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet people and the Leninist CPSU headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the outstanding statesman and politician of modern times and great friend of the Afghan people, for their comprehensive assistance to Afghanistan.

We have confidence, he said, in the complete victory of the Afghan revolution since we sense the correctness of our cause and know that the Soviet Union and all the progressive forces of the world are with us for the people's happiness and the prosperity of our beloved motherland -- democratic and independent Afghanistan.

Then the floor was given to Sh.R. Rashidov.

Today, he noted, is a great holiday for Soviet and Afghan construction workers and all the fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union and Afghanistan. We are opening a bridge across the Amu Darya River, a bridge that reliably links by rail and road the port of Termez in Soviet Uzbekistan with the port of Khayratan in the DRA.

This, you may say, unique new construction project is a further remarkable milestone on the path of further strengthening the good-neighborly ties and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet land and Afghanistan. It is a concrete example of the genuinely fraternal friendship and comradeliness between our countries' working people.

We are sincerely and rightly proud that Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the great leader and teacher of the whole world's working people, was there at the origins of the indestructible friendship between the Soviet and Afghan peoples. The whole history of the establishment and development of equitable relations between the Soviet state and Afghanistan is linked with Lenin's name.

Some 60 years ago Vladimir Ilich wrote: "...We are happy to note that the first friendship treaty concluded by the Afghan people was with Russia.

"We are confident that our sincerest wish will be realized and that Russia will always remain the high Afghan state's first and foremost friend for the good of both peoples."

In our day the CPSU's Leninist internationalist policy has received further qualitative development. It has begun to sparkle with the vivid new facets of comprehensive economic, cultural, political and defense cooperation in the interests of strengthening peace and supporting the people's rights to a happy life free from exploitation.

The new bridge which we are opening today is a graphic material expression of the strengthening ties between our countries. Dozens of enterprises and organizations from Moscow, Magnitogorsk, Gorkiy, Kurgan, Tashkent, Samarkand and many other cities of the country have sent building materials, structures and skilled experts.

The Amu Darya bridge creates favorable conditions not only for further expanding trade, economic and transport ties between our countries. This project is of truly international significance since it gives a new impetus to the development of mutually beneficial cooperation between the USSR and the other socialist countries and this region of Asia.

From the depths of our souls and the bottom of our hearts we thank the Soviet construction workers and the Afghan friends for their valiant work.

Soviet-Afghan relations have deep roots and a firm and reliable foundation. The treaty on friendship, goodneighborliness and cooperation between the USSR and the DRA and the meetings and talks between Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and our friend Babrak Karmal have given Soviet-Afghan relations profound new content.

These genuinely fraternal relations are directed toward deepening mutually beneficial economic, scientific and technical cooperation in the industrial, transport, communications and agricultural spheres, the use of natural resources, the development of the energy base and other economic spheres and training cadres and planning national economic development.

A major avenue for strengthening Soviet-Afghan friendship is provided by the programs on further exchange in the spheres of culture, science, national education, health care, sports, information and cooperation between our youth, women's and other social organizations.

The Soviet Union's working people regard with profound sympathy the Afghan people's struggle for the triumph of the ideals of the April Revolution, whose fourth anniversary we recently celebrated together with you, dear friends. Soviet communists rejoice at the successes of the PDPA, the militant vanuard of Afghan working people and all genuine Afghan patriots. The organizational and political cohesion of the PDPA, headed by our great friend Babrak Karmal, serves to further increase the prestige and strengthen the position of the party among the masses and unite all progressive forces of the young republic around it.

Our Afghan brothers, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has said, can continue to rely on Soviet people's fraternal international solidarity and support.

No one will ever succeed in extinguishing the sun of freedom that has risen over fraternal Afghanistan.

At the recent celebrations in Tashkent Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed that our policy in Asia, as in other continents, is a policy of strengthening peace and firmly rebuffing the enemies of peace, a policy of peaceful cooperation with all who want this and a policy of fraternal friendship with the socialist countries, solidarity with all the forces of social progress and defense of the peoples' sovereign rights.

After expressing firm confidence that fraternal Soviet-Afghan relations will continue to serve these lofty and noble aims, Sh.R. Rashidov said: May the new bridge, this remarkable creation of human hands and of the Soviet and Afghan peoples' creative efforts, stand throughout the centuries as a symbol of our cooperation, fraternity and revolutionary solidarity.

The speeches of Comrade B. Karmal and Sh.R. Rashidov, which were listened to attentively, were repeatedly interrupted by prolonged applause.

Mohammad Zahir, chief engineer of the port of Khayratan, expressed profound gratitide to the Soviet people for the comprehensive assistance given to the DRA in building the new life.

M. Dzhalilov, a fitter of the 32d Bridge Detachment, came to the rostrum. He assured the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev that Termez' working people will greet the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation with new successes and will continue to make a worthy contribution to developing relations of friendship and fraternity with Afghanistan.

The leaders of the USSR and DRA delegations cut the red ribbon and the rail and road passage across the great Central Asian river was open.

B. Karmal, Sh.R. Rashidov and members of the two countries' delegations crossed the bridge from Termez to the port of Khayratan on the Afghan bank of the Amu Darya. Here there was an Afghan-Soviet friendship meeting addressed by S.A. Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, and N.D. Khudayberdyyev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers.

The Soviet and Afghan delegation members viewed the large freight-handling complex built with Soviet construction workers' assistance, the Khayratan railroad station -- Afghanistan's first -- a power station and other projects.

The delegation leaders placed in the foundations of the first house of the future town of Khayratan a metal capsule containing a memorial inscription on the remarkable events which took place on 12 May 1982.

Also present at the meeting and during the visit to Khayratan were for the Soviet side I.D. Sosnov, USSR minister of transport construction; S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; and F.A. Tabeyev, USSR ambassador to the DRA, and for the Afghan side Najibollah, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and leader of the DRA State Information Service; M. Barialay, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, N.M. Mohamand, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; (M.A. Farzan), secretary of the Presidium of the DRA Revolutionary Council; and H. Mangal, DRA ambassador to the USSR.

On the same day there was a meeting between the USSR party and government delegation and the DRA party and government delegation.

It was noted during the talk that the friendship, cooperation and international solidarity between the Soviet Union and the DRA are continuing to strengthen for the good of the two countries' peoples and in the interests of consolidating peace in the region and international security as a whole.

It was stressed that the meetings between Afghanistan's leaders and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev are of inestimable significance for strengthening Soviet-Afghan relations.

The participants in the talks resolutely condemned the continuing intrigues of the imperialist and hegemonist forces and regional reaction against the Afghan revolution.

The USSR's foreign policy enjoys tremendous prestige throughout the world, B. Karmal stressed. The peace program for the eighties put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress and the USSR's new peace initiatives made by the head of the CPSU and Soviet state are finding fervent support among the world's peace-loving forces.

B. Karmal expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU, the Soviet people and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for the comprehensive assistance given to Afghanistan in building a new society. Such assistance, he stated, is the supreme manifestation of the Soviet Union's fraternal international solidarity with the Afghan revolution and a vivid example of the Leninist nationalities policy in action.

The talk took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

## Lenin Monument Unveiling

PM181037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 82 p 4

[TASS report: "To the Leader of the World Proletariat"]

[Text] Termez (Surkhandarinskaya Oblast), 13 May -- Many thousands of people attended a rally here today in connection with the unveiling of a monument to Vladimir Ilich Lenin. There were party and government delegations from the USSR, headed by Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, and the DRA, headed by B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council.

The rally was addressed by B. Karmal. We have taken part, he said, in an unforgettable meeting devoted to a significant event in the history of relations between our peoples -- the commissioning ahead of schedule of the road and rail bridge over the Amu Darya, which is rightly called a bridge of friendship. It is a symbol of the policy which the great Lenin laid down as the foundation for Soviet-Afghan relations.

We are now participating in another event -- the unveiling of a monument to the supreme revolutionary and thinker, leader of the October Revolution and founder of the world's first socialist state and great friend of all peoples of the world, Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

The Afghan people will never forget that Lenin presided over the birth of friendship between our countries. The April Revolution, carried out under the PDPA's leadership, was an embodiment of the ideas of Leninism. And we are well aware of our party's responsibility in the eyes of history and in the eyes of its own people. We must put into practice Lenin's behest, which the CPSU is implementing so successfully: Everything for man, everything for the good of man.

We are delighted and inspired by the Soviet people's successes. And they are not the property of the USSR alone. They confirm the correctness of Lenin's teaching and inspire other peoples in the struggle for a bright future.

In front of this monument to world proletariat leader V.I. Lenin, who dreamed of freedom for all oppressed people, we can firmly state once again that the hand of friendship extended to us by our great northern neighbor is a reliable prop for the Afghan people in their struggle for their motherland's bright future. Soviet-Afghan friendship is unshakable, B. Karmal stressed. It will serve for us as a guarantee of future successes in defending the April Revolution gains and building a new life.

Sh.R. Rashidov spoke next. Vladimir Ilich Lenin, he said, means the start of a new era in mankind's history, the banner of victorious battles for the working class and working peasantry, and a bright guiding star in the heroic movement of peoples and countries for social and national liberation. Lenin means the friendship and fraternity of the peoples and the triumph of democracy, peace and progress.

The wisdom of the great Lenin, the will of Lenin's party and the selfless and fraternal assistance of all the peoples of our homeland resurrected and renewed the land of Surkhandarya and gave it new life. In unison with the rest of the Soviet people the people of Surkhandarya are carrying out shock work to fulfill the program outlined by the historic 26th CPSU Congress and are contributing to the fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets. They are inspired to new achievements and are given new strength by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's high assessment and instructions during the presentation of the Order of Lenin to our republic. These instructions are further striking evidence of the party and government's concern for the future upsurge and prosperity of Soviet Uzbekistan in the fraternal family of the multinational socialist state, whose 60th anniversary the whole of progressive mankind is looking forward to celebrating, and we will fulfill them completely and honorably, together with all the other guidelines of the Central Committee of Lenin's party.

The ideas of Lenin, whose monument we are unveiling, the speaker stressed, are a sound basis for friendship and fraternity with the Afghan people, who have embarked on the path of building a new society.

At the monument's granite plinth we swear always steadfastly and firmly to follow Lenin's doctrine and the Communist Party's wise course. This is the guarantee of a happy, peaceful future for the peoples of the Soviet land and for all mankind.

Kh. Abdullayeva, team leader at the "Sotsializm" sovkhoz, said that the unveiling of the monument to the creator of the CPSU and the multinational socialist state is taking place at a significant time, when the Soviet people are preparing to greet the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation with new labor accomplishments.

The rally ended. Sh.R. Rashidov and B. Karmal laid flowers at the monument to V.I. Lenin.

On the same day the USSR and DRA delegations visited the "40 Let Oktyabrya" kolkhoz set up by poor peasant families half a century ago.

A reception was held in Termez in honor of the DRA party and government delegation and to mark the commissioning of the Amu Darya bridge. Sh. R. Rashidov and B. Karmal exchanged friendly toasts at the reception.

In the afternoon the DRA delegation headed by B. Karmal left for home. The delegation comprised S.A. Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers; Najibollah, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chief of the DRA State Information Service; M. Barialay, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; and M.A. Farzam, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee.

The visitors were seen off at the airport by Sh. R. Rashidov; N.D. Khudayberdyyev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers; N.T. Turapov, chairman of Surkhandarinskiy Obkom; N.T. Turapov, chairman of Surkhandarinskiy Oblispolkom; the leaders of a number of Uzbek SSR ministries; and representatives of party, soviet and public organizations in Termez.

The delegation was also seen off by I.D. Sosnov, USSR minister of Transport Construction; S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; and H. Mangal, DRA ambassador to the USSR.

## SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA ON U.S. 'ANTI-INDIA ALLIANCE'

PM191605 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 May 82 p 5

[Article by V. Dmitriyev, I. Yegorov: "Ominous Geometry; United States Forges Aggressive Alliance Against India"]

[Text] Headlines like "U.S. Chinese Plot," "U.S. Military Base in China" and "Chinese Military Aid for Pakistan" are commonplace in the Indian press, which points out that a Beijing-Washington-Islamabad military-political triangle is being formed.

A new shape in the geometry of politics began to emerge 10 years ago when U.S. President Nixon visited China in February 1972. The Indian press wrote at the time that during the visit a secret agreement on dividing up spheres of influence in Asia was reached between the Chinese and U.S. leaders and that the possibility of coordinating operations in the region was outlined. The first concrete example of this rapproachement this initiated was, to quote the Indian weekly BLITZ: "The Chinese betrayal of Vietnam." There was no response whatever from Beijing to the mass bombing of north and south Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, thereby stabbing these countries in the back.

The military-political rapproachement between the United States and the PRC escalated when the White house acquired a new incumbent, President Carter. Z. Brzezinski, the President's assistant for national security affairs, drew right across the whole of Asia the nortorious "arc of crises," along which the United States began hurriedly establishing more military bases. The Washington-Beijing-Islamabad triangle was assigned an important role in Brzezinski's geopolitical edifice.

The "Chinese dragon" was soon to show its claws. Beijing made an inglorious attempt to "teach a lesson" to Socialist Vietnam. After this adventure's dismal failure the United States decided that it was time to give Beijing extra military muscle. By early 1980 the U.S. Department of Commerce had given China more than 500 licenses to manufacture so-called "dual-purpose" equipment. To all intents and purposes this "false-bottom" policy allowed Washington to get around the restrictions on the supply of offensive weapons to the PRC.

U.S.-Chinese military contacts reached new heights with R. Reagan's election as U.S. President. A whole series of consultations between the United States and the PRC ensued.

In the wake of A. Haig's Beijing visit the United States announced the lifting of the remaining restrictions on the supply of offensive weapons to China and during a return visit Deng Xiaoping began talking openly of the need for "global coordination" and of the existence of "parallel interests" between Beijing and Washington.

Characterizing the U.S.-Chinese deal, well-known Indian journalist (Salien Choudri) writes in the book "The Alliance Between Beijing, Washington and Islamabad": "The United States regards China as a strategic ally with whose help it hopes to alter the correlation of forces in the interests of imperialism. Beijing also sees the achievement of a close alliance with the United States as the key to the success of its hegemonist policy."

Beijing's hegemonist aspirations are revealed first and foremost in its territorial claims on Asian states. "Maps published in Beijing," the Indian newspaper NATIONAL HERALD writes, "show Burma, Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, Thailand, the Indian state of Assam and the Indian-owned Andaman Islands as Chinese territory. In addition, Beijing claims substantial areas of Nepal, Bhutan, Mongolia and a string of other states."

Beijing was not slow to move from "cartographical aggression" to a military invasion of India. In 1962 Chinese troops occupied around 40,000 square kilmeters of Indian territory and the PRC is now claiming 90,000. The captured territory is used as a military springboard, which is a source of constant danger and mounting tension along the entire Indian-Chinese border.

India's peace-loving foreign policy and its active role in the Nonaligned Movement is a source of ill-disguised irritation and anger for those who have been trying for years to get it to abandon its chosen course and to drive a wedge in Soviet-Indian relations. Delhi's policy does not fit into the Washington-Beijing-Islamabad strategic triangle, drawn by the U.S. hand. In an interview with the Sydney newspaper MORNING HERALD, Indira Gandhi pointed out that the U.S. hostility toward India can be put down to the fact that "we do not support its global strategy."

In the conspiracy against India imperialism gambles chiefly on its hostile encirclement by attemptint to squeeze the country in a militarist pincer movement between Pakistan and China and continuously building up its military presence in the Indian Ocean.

The frequence of Pakistani provocations has increased along the line of real control in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. It is a case of attempts by the Islamabad military to turn this region into a bridgehead for new aggression against India. Here the clank of tanks and the roar of aircraft participating in military maneuvers hardly dies down for a single day. Chinese aircraft piloted by fliers trained by American instructors take off from Pakistani airfields.

When the United States imposed an "embargo" on the delivery of American weapons to Islamabad, Beijing hastened, not without prompting from Washington, to fill the vacuum that had been formed. During the period from 1967 through 1979 Beijing gave General Zia's military regime military aid worth more than $2 billion.

The Karakoram highway became the chief artery along which weapons stamped "made in the PRC" are moved. It extends from PRC territory into Pakistan and passes only 100 km from the demarcation line in Kashmir. It is not for nothing that the Indian press calls this highway a sword poised over the country.

Sino-Pakistani cooperation in the sphere of nuclear research is casting an increasingly sinister shadow over India. After obtaining the latest F-16 aircarft, which are capable of carrying nuclear weapons onboard, from the United States General Zia's military regime will have delivery vehicles. And, if a secret CIA report is to be believed, Pakistan will soon be able to manufacture nuclear weapons.

Tibet has also been turned into a deeply echeloned bridgehead of Maoist militarism. Large military units are stationed in regions in the immediate vicinity of the Indian border. Several more divisions were sent there recently. Launch sites have been set up in three regions of Tibet. The nuclear-tipped missiles have a range of 2,500 km. A strategic railroad is hastily being constructed, and uninterrupted fuel supplies are being organized for Chinese troops on the border with India. Large artillery units have also been relocated there. The militarist fuss undertaken by the Chinese is arousing serious concern in India, all the more so as it was through Tibet that the Chinese undertook military aggression against India in 1962.

Military specialists point out that a considerable threat is posed to India by the American base on Diego Garcia Island, which after enlargement will become an unsinkable aircraft carrier with the whole of South Asia in the cross-hairs of its sights.

As NEWSWEEK magazine reported, the United States consulted Beijing before adopting the decision to enlarge the Diego Garcia base. This concern for China's interests is accounted for by the growing might of the Chinese Navy. According to RENMIN RIBAO, it is capable of operating 1,000 miles from its shores. The Indian press has already written about a raid by two Chinese submarines in the Bay of Bengal. Beijing possesses nuclear submarines and is building an aircraft carrier and thus will also soon be able to share "gendarme functions" with the United States in the world ocean. And it does not forget its junior partner -- Pakistan: It is helping to create its own navy, has sold it torpedo boats and is participating in modernizing the port of Karachi.

Speaking of Beijing's strategic aims, the weekly LINK wrote that they are as follows: An outlet to the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean, and from there to the Persian Gulf, through Pakistan and northeast India. Here it is proposed to form a puppet state out of the country's seven northeastern states.

India's northeastern states and union territories have long been the target of Chinese sabotage. Separatists advocating secession from India have received ideological and military training in the PRC.

The plans of India's enemies arouse serious alarm in the country's government and public circles. Indira Gandhi has repeatedly pointed out in her speeches that "storm clouds are gathering" over the country and "the cold war has come right up to India's threshold."

## USSR, PAKISTAN SIGN TRADE AGREEMENTS FOR 1982

PM201433 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Talks End"]

[Text] Talks on trade turnover between the USSR and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in 1982 ended 14 May at the Ministry of Foreign Trade in Moscow. A protocol on mutual goods deliveries and other documents regulating the trade relations between the two countries in 1982 were signed as a result of the talks.

According to the documents that were signed, the USSR will supply Pakistan with machines and equipment, raw material commodities and consumer goods. Cotton textiles, sewn goods, carpets and other consumer goods will be bought from Pakistan.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT OF KAMPUCHEA'S HUN SEN

LD181015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 82 p 4

["Soviet-Kampuchean Joint Communique" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and ministers of foreign affairs of the PRK, made an official visit to the Soviet Union from 9 to 16 May.

Talks were held between Hun Sen and A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, during which prospects of future development in Kampuchean-Soviet cooperation as well as topical problems of mutual interest in the present international situation were discussed in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding and unanimity of views.

It was noted with satisfaction that the relations of friendship and multi-faceted fruitful cooperation between the USSR and the PRK are strengthening and developing for the good of the peoples of both countries, and in the interests of peace, democracy and socialism. It was stressed that the Soviet people will continue to support the friendly Kampuchean people in their efforts to economically and socially transform their country.

A.A. Gromyko informed the Kampuchean side of the practical measures taken by the Soviet Union to implement a peace program for the 1980's adopted during the 26th CPSU Congress and Soviet initiatives aimed at eliminating the threat of war, relaxing tension in various regions of the world, consolidating international security and limiting and checking the arms race.

The minister of foreign affairs of the PRK declared that the government and people of Kampuchea fully support the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union and stressed the importance of the recent Soviet proposals, which point to a reliable path toward the elimination of the threat of a nuclear war, toward the consolidation of peace in the world and toward the development of international cooperation.

The sides stressed the need for increasing efforts to promote relaxation of international tension, to strengthen confidence between states and to maintain a constructive dialogue for these purposes. The Soviet Union's readiness for a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, which was expressed by Leonid Brezhnev, is therefore of great significance. The earliest resumption of Soviet-U.S. negotiations on limitation and reduction of strategic nuclear arms and the attainment at them of relevant accords based on the principle of the equality and identical security of the sides would be an important step in strengthening peace and the peoples' security.

The ministers expressed their profound satisfaction at the adoption by the 26th UN General Assembly session of the declaration on the prevention of nuclear catastrophes and the resolutions forbidding all types of weapons to be placed in space, banning neutron weapons and on other questions of arms limitation and disarmament.

The sides stressed that the constructive progress of the coming extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament and its subsequent adoption of positive and concrete decisions would constitute a tangible contribution to the cause of strengthening world peace.

The ministers noted that the complication of the international situation as a result of actions by the forces of imperialist reaction and militarism also directly manifests itself in Asia. In the spirit of its previous policy of military penetration into the Asian Continent, the present U.S. administration seeks to restore the military bases which were used in the course of the aggression against the Indochinese peoples and to establish new bases of support in the Indian Ocean.

Emphasis was laid on the great significance of Leonid Brezhnev's statement in Tashkent that the Soviet Union's policy regarding Asia -- just as with respect to all other continents -- is one advocating the consolidation of peace and is a firm rebuff to the enemies of peace. It is a policy advocating peaceful cooperation with all who want it and a policy of fraternal friendship with socialist countries, solidarity with all the forces of social progress and defense of the sovereign rights of the peoples. The Soviet proposal on using confidence building measures in the Far East on both a collective principle and on a bilateral basis fully meets these aims.

The sides also declared their support for the initiative of the People's Republic of Mongolia concerning the signing of a convention on mutual nonaggression and the nonuse of force in relations between states in Asia and the Pacific.

The Soviet Union and Kampuchea declare their readiness to normalize and develop their relations with the PRC on the basis of the generally recognized principles of peaceful coexistence and, above all, noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

Both sides denounce the policy of hegemonism in international relations.

The Soviet Union and Kampuchea express full support for the people and Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in their struggle to defend their revolutionary gains. The two sides also declared themselves in favor of a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, which can be attained through the termination and guaranteed nonresumption of armed and other forms of external interference into the internal affairs of that sovereign and nonaligned state on the basis of the well-known proposals of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which fully retain their topicality.

The sides expressed concern over the new aggravation of the situation in the Middle East as a result of Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights and its aggressive actions against Lebanon. The policy of the United States -- which arms and finances the aggressor, ensures a political coverup for Israel's predatory policy and uses Israel to further its military-strategic goals -- leads only to heightened tension in that region.

The USSR and the PRK hold that the Sinai operation -- just as other consequences of the anti-Arab deal concluded at Camp David -- has nothing in common with the task of establishing lasting peace in the Middle East. It was reaffirmed that a fair and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem can be realized only with the participation of all sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The USSR and the PRK forcefully support the idea of transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and declare themselves in favor of a prompt realization of practical measures to that effect. The solution of the problem calls for more intensive preparations for the convening of an international conference on that issue in the first half of 1983 at the latest and to overcome the opposition by forces which seek to aggravate the political and military tension in the Indian Ocean.

In the course of the negotiations, special attention was paid to the situation in Southeast Asia. It was noted that the states of the region -- particularly the PRK, SRV and LPDR -- remain targets of dangerous intrigues and gross pressure on the part of imperialist and hegemonist circles which bear responsibility for the heightening of tension in the relations between the two groups of countries -- ASEAN and Indochina.

The minister of foreign affairs of the PRK reaffirmed the desire of the Indochinese countries to hold a constructive dialogue and expand cooperation and contacts with the ASEAN countries in order to normalize relations between the two Southeast Asian groups of countries. The Soviet Union supports the initiative of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos concerning the holding of regional consultations, as well as their efforts to defend their sovereignty and independence and transform Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability. The Soviet side expressed satisfaction at the readiness of the PRK and other Indochinese countries to establish good-neighbor relations with Thailand and to discuss all questions of common interests with it.

The USSR is pleased with continuous strengthening of fraternal friendship and solidarity between the PRK, SRV and LPDR. The close unity and cohesion of the Indochinese peoples are an important factor for peace in this part of Asia.

The sides condemned the provocative fuss ventured by the forces hostile to the Kampuchean people under the pretext of searching for ways to settle the "Kampuchean problem," which is totally their own invention.

The USSR forcefully declares that it is the government of the PRK alone -- which exercises power in its entirety in the whole territory of the country -- that can be the only legitimate representative of Kampuchea at the United Nations and other international organizations and forums.

Minister Hun Sen sincerely thanked A.A. Gromyko for his friendly and warm welcome, and invited him to make an official visit to the PRK. A.A. Gromyko accepted this invitation with gratitude.

KAMPUCHEA'S CHEA SIM TO LEAD DELEGATION ON VISIT

LD200846 Moscow TASS in English 0720 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 20 May, TASS -- A delegation of the National Assembly of Kampuchea led by a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, Speaker of the National Assembly, Chairman of the United Front for National Construction and Defence of Kampuchea Chea Sim will arrive in the Soviet Union at the end of May for an official friendly visit. The delegation has been invited by the Supreme Soviet (parliament) of the USSR.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES LAO PROPAGANDA MINISTER

LD202212 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] On 20 May Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, received Sisana Sisan, Lao minister of information, propaganda, culture and tourism and member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, who is in our country on an official visit. Questions of further developing Soviet-Lao cultural ties were discussed.

SEROV VIEWS WESTERN 'INTERVENTION' IN POLAND

LD201436 Moscow TASS in English 1418 GMT 20 May 82

["Undisguised Intervention" -- TASS headline, by TASS political news analyst V. Serov]

[Text] Moscow, 20 May, TASS -- Contrary to the commonly recognized norms of international relations and flagrantly at variance with the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference, the United States and some of its allies are carrying on their large-scale subversive activities against the Polish People's Republic, a state with which they maintain diplomatic relations. Grossly intervening in the internal affairs of that sovereign state, the American secret services and the means of "psychological warfare" at their disposal are inciting the Polish anti-socialist forces to attack people's power in an attempt to plunge the country back into anarchy and to frustrate the process of the socio-economic stabilization of the Polish state.

The Munich-based radio station Free Europe, the main mouthpiece and offspring of the cold war that is supervised by the CIA, plays an important role in these sinister plans of Washington, which is trying to exploit the difficulties faced by Poland to weaken the socialist community and to whip up international tension. Maintaining continuous contacts with the Polish underground and using the services of mercenary henchmen from among renegades and traitors to the Polish people, this American subversive radio center operating from the territory of another country has drastically expanded its subersive anti-Polish propaganda during the past few months.

Not limiting themselves to slandering the supporters of the socialist system in Poland, the Soviet Union and the international alliances concluded by Poland, the subversive elements of Radio Free Europe broadcast ciphered instructions to Western agents operating in Poland and also teach the Polish underground itself how to organize "resistance" to the legitimate authorities and what ploys and methods to use, and convey instructions on where and when the attacks of the anti-socialist forces are planned.

Anyway, Radio Free Europe is not the only center concerned with subversive activities against People's Poland. The Washington administration is increasingly involving in these unseemly activities the American press and its correspondents working in Poland along with other radio centers. This is illustrated, in particular, by a news dispatch sent from Warsaw by Michael Dobbs and just published by the Washington POST. The newspaper even does not make any secret of the fact that it keeps in touch with the ringleaders of Polish counter-revolution, such as Zbigniew Bujak from Warsaw and Wladislaw Frasyniuk from Wroclaw, who have gone into hiding.

The political persuasions of these extremists are well-known. Bujak is an arch-enemy of the socialist system and a malicious anti-Sovieteer. Acting together with the KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] leaders, whom he helped to infiltrate the Solidarity leadership, Bujak was setting up in Warsaw groups of toughs and organized their attacks on procurator's offices and agencies of the Ministry of the Interior. In early December last year he suggested at a sitting of the Solidarity leadership in Radom that "the radio committee be seized and the government toppled" without delay. Roughly the same can be said about the political face of his "associate" and follower, Frasyniuk.

Now these enemies of the socialist system in Poland, who are hiding themselves after the imposition of martial law, according to the selfsame Washington POST, organize various subversive activities against the martial law regime, such as strikes, anti-socialist gatherings and acts of sabotage.

So the Washington POST is keeping in touch with these "figures" and publishes propaganda of the views of those persons, openly calling for opposition to the legitimate people's government and for the elimination of the system existing in the Polish People's Republic.

Doesn't this amount to intervention in the internal affairs of the sovereign Polish state? Doesn't this constitute an infringement of the Helsinki Final Act, signed, among others, by the U.S. president, which says that the signatory states shall refrain from any intervention, direct or indirect, individual or collective, in the internal or foreign affairs lying within the terms of reference of another participating state regardless of their mutual relations? Everything that has been described above is forceful evidence of this intervention.

LITHUANIAN DELEGATION'S VISIT TO POLAND REPORTED

LD201050 Vilnius in English to North America 2000 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] As we have reported, a delegation of the Lithuanian Communist Party has been on a visit to the Polish People's Republic. It was headed by the secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party's Central Committee, Algirdas Brazauskas.

Soviet Lithuania has maintained ties of cooperation with the Polish borderland areas for 20 years already. The Lithuanian delegation visited Warsaw, Bialystok and Lomza.

In his press interview the head of the delegation, Algirdas Brazauskas, said that during the trip the delegation had a chance to become convinced that the majority of Poles realized the necessity of the imposition of martial law in Poland and approved of it.

Head of the Lithuanian Communists' delegation Algirdas Brazauskas went on to say that they had seen with their own eyes the antisocial forces making another attempt to upset the ordinary rhythm of the life of the Polish nation. The antisocial actions of young people in Warsaw and other towns on 3 May were obviously coordinated by the underground centers which received instructions from abroad.

During their meetings with the Lithuanian Communists the Poles expressed a wish to intensify cooperation with Lithuania's party organizations and the working collectives. They expressed their gratitude for consistent aid and support.

JARUZELSKI, ZHIVKOV HOLD TALKS IN SOFIA

LD201904 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Sofia, 20 May, TASS -- Today a party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic led by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland, arrived here on an official friendly visit.

At the airfield the delegation was welcomed by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and other officials.

On the same day talks between the party and state delegations of the two countries were held.

Wojciech Jaruzelski informed his Bulgarian hosts of the domestic political situation in Poland and spoke in detail about the efforts made by the PUWP to overcome the crisis and to consolidate the positions of socialism. He stressed the resolve of the Polish people to strengthen ties of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

Todor Zhivkov expressed the profound conviction of the Bulgarian Communists and all the working people of Bulgaria that Socialist Poland under the leadership of the PUWP would successfully overcome the difficulties that had emerged.

Examining the problems of the present-day international situation, the sides stressed the need for close interaction between countries of the socialist community in the struggle for peace and detente. The sides voiced resolute support for the peace program for the 1980's adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress and for the new constructive initiatives contained in the speech of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, at the 19th Congress of the Young Communist League [Komsomol].

The delegations denounced the attempts of the imperialist forces to intervene in the internal affairs of People's Poland and pointed out that much importance was attached in the present-day complicated international situation to the unity and cohesion of the Warsaw Treaty countries in the struggle for peace and security.

During the talks the leaders of the delegations paid much attention to prospects for Bulgarian-Polish cooperation in all the fields.

GRISHIN RECEIVES MUELLER-LED SED DELEGATION

PM201517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting With Delegation"]

[Text] On 14 May V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, received a delegation of the Berlin SED District Directorate headed by H. Mueller, member of the SED Central Committee and second secretary of the Berlin District Directorate, which is in Moscow at the invitation of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

R.F. Dementyeva, second secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, and E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

CPSU'S DMITRIYEV VISITS HUNGARY 10-16 MAY

PM201357 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by I.N. Dmitriyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Construction Department, visited Hungary from 10 through 16 May in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the MSZMP. It familiarized itself with the MSZMP's experience of work in the leadership of capital construction.

The delegation was received by F. Havasi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

USSR-SFRY ECONOMIC COOPERATION ACCORD RATIFIED

PM201313 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 May 82 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Official Report"]

[Text] By a decree dated 13 May the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has ratified the agreement signed in Belgrade on 29 May 1981 on economic and technical cooperation in the construction and modernization of industrial and other projects in the SFRY.

## FRG MINISTER'S STATEMENT ON FIRST STRIKE SCORED

LD192238 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 19 May 82

[Excerpts] The defense minister of Federal Germany Hans Apel says NATO should under no circumstances renounce the principle of delivering a nuclear strike first in the event of a conflict in Europe. Radio Moscow observer Viktor Olin writes in this connection:

Judging by his statement the West German defense minister made a somewhat belated contribution to the discussion launched last month after four prominent political figures of the United States urged the government to renounce the nuclear first strike principle as dangerous for general peace. Western politicians of the Hans Apel type reason approximately like this: The Soviet Union is in an advantageous position in Europe with regard to conventional armaments and can use them at any moment. West Europe is defenseless in the face of a threat. The only way to stop Moscow is to act like a cornered person would, that is to display resolve and take extreme, even suicidal, steps. Only then, NATO strategists claim, will an attacking side think of the consequences and realize that its goals are too costly to attain.

How do such theories correspond to facts? They are very far from them. The point is that NATO strategists find it more and more difficult to prove to the West Europeans that the Soviet Union is allegedly building up its nuclear and conventional armaments, that the danger of a Soviet attack is inevitable. The facts are that the Soviet Union regards the existing military parity as a favorable condition for reaching agreement on military relaxation on the continent and it has backed this position by concrete deeds. Unfortunately, such moves so far remain unilateral.

By replying to this with threats to use nuclear weapons first, Hans Apel and other politicians in the West who think likewise demonstrate their utter inability to understand the tendencies that are gaining momentum in Europe and in their own countries.

## PRAVDA CRITICIZES FRG ARMS SALES POLICY

PM191455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 May 82 p 5

[Vladimir Mikhaylov "Commentator's Column": "Along a Dangerous Path"]

[Text] Bonn -- The FRG Government has adopted new "political principles for exports of weapons and military equipment." The emergence of this document at a time of acute conflict between Britain and Argentina in the South Atlantic passed almost unnoticed. At the same time the size of the trade in weapons is a distinct barometer of the degree of militarization of West Germany's economy and the extent to which it is already affecting the political position of the country's leading forces.

The question of elaborating new "principles" arose in the past 2 years, when it turned out that the old ones, adopted 10 years ago, had already been revised by military concerns. The facts that came to light of the construction of submarines for Chile's dictatorial regime in West German shipyards and of the intention of the Krauss-Maffei tank concern to supply Leopards to Saudi Arabia served as the specific cause of the intensified debate over the question of whether the FRG is once again becoming a "weapons forge." This ran directly counter to the statute which existed in the FRG banning exports of weapons to "zones of tension" and which was introduced as a guarantee that the FRG would not be dragged into military conflicts.

However, instead of tightening the regulations governing exports of weapons, as demanded by the trade unions and by the recent Social Democratic Party congress in Munich, Bonn has decided to abolish the statute on the inadmissibility of supplying weapons to "zones of tension" along with the very definition of such zones.

Henceforth arms concerns can obtain permission to export their lethal products outside the North Atlantic bloc, if this is dictated by "special political considerations" (which ones, of course, is not specified) or by the "foreign policy and security interests of the FRG with regard to the interests of the alliance" (NATO -- V.M.). As the magazine DER SPIEGEL points out, such "extremely loose formulas make practically anything possible."

And so, military concerns can do anything they like. Real control is being lifted from the weapons trade. West German weapons dealers will now be able to supply heavy weapons and equipment to third countries on a perfectly "legal basis" by entering into collaboration with NATO partners. The stipulation that the FRG Government reserves the "right of consultation cannot serve even as a figleaf. In the opinion of Social Democratic Bundestag Deputy N. Gansel, the adoption of such principles "is a triumph of unscrupulousness and a victory for the narrowminded interests of the arms lobbyists."

Reinforcing the FRG's "foreign policy interests" with the weapons trade constitutes a dangerous slide toward the concepts of power politics. Forgetting historical experience, Bonn is embarking on a path of destabilizing the international situation and is thereby acting against the peoples' vital interests.

USSR TRADE OFFICIAL CITED ON TIES WITH NORWAY

PM201521 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 18 May 82 p 3

[Correspondent Ye. Kryukov dispatch: "Good Prospects"]

[Text] Oslo -- The 10th session of the Soviet-Norwegian Intergovernmental Economic, Industrial, Scientific and Technical Cooperation Commission has finished work in Oslo. Your correspondent asked V. Ye. Merkulov, USSR trade representative in Norway, to describe the results of the commission's work:

Its sitting noted the generally positive development of USSR-Norwegian trade and economic ties. I should like to point out that in 1981 trade between our countries increased considerably and exceeded the level of past years. In 1981 ships were supplied from Norway, purchases of pulp and paper goods increased and exports of Soviet automobiles to Norway grew considerably. For 1 year now a long-term program for the development of USSR-Norwegian economic and industrial cooperation has been in operation. It is a good legal basis for further developing our trade and economic relations.

Commercial talks were held during the session's work which resulted in the signing of a number of contracts for the supply of marine equipment to the USSR.

I should like to express confidence that trade and industrial cooperation carried out in accordance with the principles of equality and mutual benefit are a reliable basis for relations between our countries.

## U.S. PILOTS SAID FLYING IN RAIDS ON ANGOLA

PM200941 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 May 82 Morning Edition p 3

[Unattributed report from unattributed roundup "The World Today": "The Aggressor's Accomplices"]

[Text] American and Israeli Pilots in South African Air Force combat aircraft are making raids on Angolan territory. This was stated by a representative of the Angolan Armed Forces Command in an interview in the magazine NOVEMBRO.

He also stressed the troops, military materials and armaments are still being concentrated in northern Namibia.

## REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF ANGOLAN DELEGATION

### Visit to Uzbekistan

AB201756 Luanda ANGOP in French 1340 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Tashkent, 20 May (ANGOP) -- The experience of the Uzbeks will be used in Angola to more efficiently organize the newly-established organs of the people's power in the People's Republic of Angola in particular the local authorities where MP's face numerous (?problems). This statement was made in Tashkent (Uzbekistan) by Bernardo de Sousa, first secretary of the Angolan People's Assembly.

Bernardo de Sousa is currently in the Soviet Union at the head of a high-powered delegation of the Angolan People's Assembly.

The delegation of Angolan parliamentarians, now in the Soviet Socialist Republic of Uzbekistan, took the opportunity to assess the activities of the soviets of the deputies from that Soviet republic. In a statement on this occasion, Bernardo de Sousa stressed that the visit to Uzbekistan is very important for the delegation he is leading.

He also added that the progress made in that part of the Soviet Union within a few decades could only be achieved with the people exercising the power.

### Meeting With Kuznetsov

LD201744 Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 20 May, TASS -- Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received in the Kremlin today a delegation of the People's Assembly of Angola led by Manuel Bernardo de Sousa, member of the Central Committee of [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Worker's Party and first secretary of the People's Assembly.

The Soviet people, loyal to the principles of socialist internationalism, Vasiliy Kuznetsov stressed, have always sided themselves with the peoples of Africa fighting for their independence and for the complete liberation of the African continent from colonialism. We are in solidarity with the struggle of the Angolan people in defence of their revolutionary gains and support their efforts to build a new life.

The fruitful development of Soviet-Angolan relations in the political, economic, cultural and other fields on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation meets the interests of the peoples of both countries and promotes peace and security in Africa and all over the world.

We believe, Vasiliy Kuznetsov said, that the visit of the Angolan parliamentarians will contribute towards the further extension of these relations and promote mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Angola.

Manuel Bernardo de Sousa said that the first visit of Angolan parliamentarians to the USSR had enabled them to realize once again the sincere striving of the Soviet people for peace. The Angolan people, he stressed, wholly support the peace initiatives of the Soviet state formulated at the 26th CPSU Congress and aimed at averting nuclear war and improving the international climate. The Soviet Union's readiness to contribute with practical deeds to the safeguarding and strengthening of peace and to the achievement of disarmament and detente is convincingly demonstrated in Leonid Brezhnev's speeches. These constructive proposals inspire all the people of good will to wage struggle for peace and social progress.

Having pointed out the importance of cooperation with socialist countries for the Angolan people, he stressed that the delegation studied with interest and benefited from the Soviet experience of building communism and the activities of the soviets of people's deputies. The guest expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU and the entire Soviet people for their solidarity, support and economic assistance.

In the course of the talk, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, the sides stressed the pressing need for the further strengthening of unity of action among parliamentarians and all the progressive forces in the present-day complex international situation in the struggle for a peaceful future for mankind.

Cooperation Protocol

LD202210 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 20 May 82

[Excerpts] Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received in the Kremlin today a delegation of the People's Assembly of Angola, led by Comrade Bernardo de Sousa, member of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Labor Party Central Committee and first secretary of the people's assembly. Also, today a protocol was signed between the two countries on cooperation in the field of hydraulic power and other fields.

PONOMAREV MEETS WITH NZO-LED ANC DELEGATION

PM201515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Conversation at CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] On 14 May a meeting was held between B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and R.A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and an African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) delegation headed by ANC Secretary General A. Nzo.

A. Nzo spoke of the upsurge in the struggle against the racist South African regime and the ANC's activity to lead that struggle and to rally all the country's patriotic forces into a united national liberation front. The delegation expressed cordial gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet people for their support for South African fighters against racism and apartheid. It made a high assessment of the Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Union, which consistently defends the cause of peace and the peoples' freedom.

The delegation was briefed on the successes of communist building in the USSR and on the vigorous activity by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet state directed against the arms race and toward averting the threat of thermonuclear war and consolidating peace and international security. It was stated that Soviet people will continue to show solidarity with the South African patriots' liberation struggle.

The meeting was held in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

## IZVESTIYA ON SOUTH AFRICAN ATTACKS ON LESOTHO

PM201549 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 May 82 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Zhuzhgov article: "Lesotho's Urgent Problems"]

[Excerpt] Recently Lesotho's leaders have been striving to pursue an independent foreign policy. Since the beginning of the seventies they have been openly criticizing Pretoria's racist regime and condemning its policy of diktat. Thus the government of Leabua Jonathan continues to categorically reject South Africa's idea of creating a so-called "constellation of states" under the leadership of Pretoria with the aim of economically enslaving the countries of southern Africa. In February 1980 diplomatic relations were established between Lesotho and the Soviet Union.

That country's leaders are in solidarity with the "frontline states," Angola and Mozambique, in particular, which are subjected to constant bandit attacks by South African racists.

Advancing invented slogans about "communist penetration" into Lesotho, the ringleaders of the South African racist regime are resorting with increasing frequency to the tactic of terrorism against that African state to destabilize its internal political situation. Armed provocations and terrorist acts are being carried out by the Pretoria military in close cooperation with the so-called "Lesotho Liberation Army," which is led by Ntsu Mokhehle, the ringleader of a grouping in exile of the Basotho Congress Opposition Party.

Mokhehle's "army" is in the pay of the South African special services and operates from bases located on its territory. In recent times alone there were three major bandit attacks on border regions of Lesotho. Mortar shelling and machinegun fire on a number of government establishments and police barracks in Maseru, armed attacks on rural inhabitants, blowing up of power transmission lines, and abduction of distinguished politicians -- this is a far from complete list of the crimes against independent Lesotho.

The armed provocations, as a result of which serious damage is being inflicted on the country's economy and its peaceful inhabitants are dying, and the political blackmail against the government of L. Jonathan by the apartheid regime are also aimed at disrupting the planned parliamentary general election. However, as a report by the Lesotho Ministry of Information and Broadcasting pointed out, "the government determined to hold the election."

The attempts by Pretoria's racist regime to bring Lesotho to its knees by means of terror will inevitably end in failure, as has already happened with Angola and Mozambique.

## GROMYKO, BENIN COUNTERPART EXCHANGE MESSAGES

PM201147 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 May 82 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] A.A. Gromyko, USSR foreign minister, has sent a telegram to T. Adjibabe, Benin minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, conveying congratulations and wishes for success in connection with his appointment to this post. In a reply, T. Adjibabe expressed gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes.

The telegrams express the hope that the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation established between the Soviet Union and Benin will enjoy further development in the interests of the two countries' peoples and the cause of peace and progress.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON 19TH KOMSOMOL CONGRESS

Politburo Members Attending

LD202230 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 20 May 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpt] Today is the third day of the work of the 19th VLKSM [Komsomol] Congress. Its delegates and guests gave a warm welcome to Comrades Kapitonov, Dolgikh and Zimyanin.

Foreign Delegates' Greetings

LD201640 Moscow TASS in English 1533 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 20 May, TASS -- The delegates to the 19th Congress of the Soviet Young Communist League (Komsomol) working in Moscow for the third day have continued today debates on the report of the Komsomol's Central Committee. Sittings in sections were taking place in parallel with the plenary session.

The foreign guests of the congress, including the leaders of the delegations of the youth organizations of Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Korea, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Angola, France, Chile, the United States, India, Nicaragua, Kampuchea, El Salvador, Lebanon, Mozambique and other countries, addressed messages of greetings to the Soviet young people.

On May 21 the congress will continue its work.

Third-Day Activities

OW210915 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0745 GMT on 21 May carries a scheduled 30-minute recorded program entitled "19th Komsomol Congress Diary," covering the third day of the Komsomol congress. The program begins with an interview with a brigade leader of the Solikamsk paper plant, and continues with interviews with two U.S. and other Soviet and foreign delegates. The program also shows A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, speaking from the rostrum on the role of Komsomol in USSR defense, and Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Science, speaking on moral values being superior over material ones.

GRISHIN REGISTERED AS MOSCOW SOVIET CANDIDATE

LD202142 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 20 May 82

[Excerpts] The election campaign has entered a new phase. Registration of candidates for election to the local Soviets, who have been nominated by work collectives, has begun. The following have been registered as candidates for election to the Moscow Soviet: Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; Comrade Maltsev, a planer at the Krasnyy Proletariy machine tool works; and Comrade (Mashukova), a textile worker at the Schcherbakov silk combine.

ROMANOV REGISTERED AS LENINGRAD SOVIET CANDIDATE

LD202148 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Leningrad -- The following people have been registered as candidates for election to the Leningrad Soviet: Comrade Volkov, an assembly worker of the Krasnyy Treugolnik association; Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom; and Comrade (Potanin), an instructor and mentor at the No 235 technical college at Kirishi.

LATE REPORT: BREZHNEV AT FINAL KOMSOMOL SESSION

LD211454 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 21 May 82

[Summary] The final meeting of the work of the 19th Komsomol Congress began an hour ago at the Kremlin Palace of Congress.

"With tumultuous and prolonged applause, the delegates stood to welcome the appearance of Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Pelshe, Ustinov, Chernenko, Aliyev, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Rashidov, Solomentsov, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin and Rusakov.

"Comrade Pastukhov, who chaired the meeting, reported the results of the congress organizational plenum and read out the results of the elections to the central organs of the Komsomol. Comrade Pastukhov was reelected first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee."

LATE REPORT: TANJUG PREVIEWS CPSU CC PLENUM

LD211308 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1133 GMT 21 May 82

[By TANJUG correspondent Branko Stosic]

[Text] Moscow, 21 May (TANJUG) -- At the plenum of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee on Monday, May 24, chief of the Soviet party and state Leonid Brezhnev will announce the so-called food programme that has been prepared by the USSR several years.

This will be, as is expected, the party's new agricultural policy, accompanied by concrete measures for the improvement of food production, for cutting down appreciable losses along the harvest-to-processing and consumption line, and for the creation of indispensable reserves. The ultimate goal is meeting the country's food demand exclusively out of its own sources.

The food programme should ensure higher yields, greater production of fertilizers and agricultural mechanization, more successful fruit-growing, more meat, and improved food processing and foodstuff industries. It should also represent the "struggle against the losses along the whole food line -- from the fields and animal farms to factory and sales shops", as was made clear these days by Leonid Brezhnev.

The planning system is also foreseen to be altered. The centralized government plan is to cover only the strategical agricultural products that go to the so-called "federal food fund," and the "fund for exports and reserves." (?Once) they fulfill the buy-up plan, the republics, provinces, areas and regions could be entitled to a free disposal of surpluses.

Much is expected also from the establishment of "pure purchase-sale relations" between all the participants in the production, processing, and sales of farm produce and foodstuffs, including mutual responsibility for possible damage. For the failures to fulfill the plan and for disrespect of obligations, "severe economic sanctions" would be introduced not only for collectives but also for managers at all the levels.

Particular insistence goes to the possibilities of cutting down the losses. Experts believe that already in the current decade the USSR could very substantially reduce the losses of food, even up to annual gains of eight billion rubles, which is exactly as much as is spent on cereal imports in lean years.

Scientists and experts believe that one cannot expect the desired effects or the true turn in producers' stand toward the obligations imposed on them by the state, unless the state changes its stand towards the rural countryside. The state should more comprehensively start solving the social problems of villages and villagers. Out of the total investments, less than one-sixth is now spent on what is termed "conditions of living and working." Experts believe that this share should account at least for 35 percent of all investments in agriculture.

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS PROGRESS IN SOWING CAMPAIGN

PM190955 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 May 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Unattributed "Agricultural Review": "Pace of Sowing Increasing"]

[Text] According to USSR Central Statistical Administration data, by Monday 10 May spring crops had been sown in the country on 65.7 million hectares, including grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) on 37.4 million hectares.

Sugar beets occupy 3.02 million hectares and sunflowers almost 3 million hectares. Corn for grain occupies 2.5 million hectares and corn for silage and green fodder 3.6 million hectares.

Potatoes have been planted on 1.22 million hectares and vegetables on 741,000 hectares.

You might think that farmers ought not to complain of spring rain. The higher the reserves of moisture in the soil, the greater the guarantee of good harvest. However, it is still difficult to work rhythmically and at a high pace. But many succeed. Despite the fact that the sky was overcast in many parts of the country -- the Baltic republics, Moldavia, Voronezhskaya, Rostovskaya, Nikolayevskaya and certain other oblasts -- 25.1 million hectares were sown to spring crops in the country during the week, whereas the previous week the figure was 16.2 million hectares. The corresponding figures for grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) were 14.5 million against 10.4 million hectares. The pace of the work is high, and USSR Agriculture Ministry specialists also point out that over large areas -- from the Baltic republics to the Urals -- seeds are being sown in well-marked and moist soil. Sowing of grain crops with simultaneous application of mineral fertilizers is being employed more widely than a year ago.

It must also be taken into account here that the Central Asian republics have practically finished spring sowing, and Ukrainian farmers are close to finishing their work. Maytime acceleration has been achieved in the fields of the Volga and Urals regions and the Non-Chernozem Zone. The virgin-land farmers Kazakhstan and the grain growers of the major granaries of west Siberia will soon begin mass sowing.

Saratovskaya Oblast grain growers worked well last week. The fallow area has been increased there and the tracts of grain crops have been reduced somewhat, but the farmers are seeking to increase to pour approximately 3.5 million tons of grain into the state granaries.

This oblast is one of the RSFSR's biggest millet-growing areas. In earlier years Saratovskaya Oblast farmers repeatedly scored appreciable successes here. But in a number of the oblasts' rayons less attention has recently been paid to this valuable groat crop, which quite frankly, is now in short supply, and this has naturally affected the yields per hectare and gross yields. The oblast is now seeking to rectifiy the situation. In millet cultivation it is counting on financially autonomous links working according to the grain-grower contract principle. More than 20,000 hectares of irrigated land is being allocated to millet, and argonists have carefully selected the predecessors for this crop and are stricly monitoring the entire technological cycle of its cultivation. Well, this can only be welcomed, for the country needs not only a lot of grain but a wide assortment of grain in high consumer demand.

More millet has now been sown in the country generally than by the same time last year. More pulse crops have been sown, too. Ukrainian, Belorussian, Lithuanian, Moldavian and Kirgiz farms have overfulfilled the pulse-sowing plan. Rice now occupies 321,000 hectares, that was last year's level. Farmers in Rostovskaya Oblast, Dagestan and Checheno-Ingush ASSR still have a lot of work in the spring rice paddy.

Stavropolskiy Kray farmers coped with the sowing of grain crops and sugar beets even before May Day. However work is not over yet in the spring field; corn, sunflower, fodder and root crop and rice seeds are being sown.

What's more, harvesting has already begun here. For example, a protein-rich fodder crop, winter rape, has been allocated more than 70,000 hectares by the kray's farms, 50 percent more than last year.

Rape matures quickly under the conditions here. Green matter to feed livestock is obtained from the fields under rape long before the grasses ripen in hayfields and natural pastures. And early greens for animals are a great boon, particularly after a hard winter. If the rape is harvested promptly the freed areas can be sown to corn and two harvests obtained from one field.

Here is another report from the harvest front. Farms in the subtropical zone of Azerbaijan have begun the mass picking of tea.

Completing the sowing campaign, the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes and their partners in the agroindustrial complex are preparing for a big harvest. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers' resolution "On Additional Measures To Ensure the Gathering of the Harvest and Procurements of Agricultural Products in 1982 and the Successful Wintering of Livestock in the 1982-1983 Period" was published recently. In accordance with the party and government guideline, work has now been developed locally to ensure the high readiness of equipment, to create harvesting and transportation detachments and to prepare warehouse premises, elevators, fodder ships and silage and cured hay capacities. The pace of the repairing of certain types of machinery must be increased right now. Thus, 29 percent of potato-harvesting combines, half the cotton-picking machines, 32 percent of beet combines and one-fourth of tractor-drawn rakes are still not ready to go into the country's fields. There is no reason for this; no complex spare units or large number of spare parts are needed to repair rakes -- just a thrifty approach to the matter and discipline.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution devotes a lot of attention to measures for the moral and material encouragement of everyone employed in harvesting, procuring fodder and preparing livestock units for winter. In addition to the traditionally high monetary remuneration for work during this period, it provides for the free issue of a certain quantity of grain to machine operators harvesting grain crops. The free issue of an agreed proportion of fodder is authorized to those who procure hay, straw, silage and cured hay and who have personal livestock.

The agricultural year is counting off its strenuous workdays marked by the mass desire of kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers to cultivate a good harvest in the second year of the 5-year plan and to celebrate the year of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation with successes in procurements of all kinds of agricultural products.

## SUPPLY PANEL VIEWS FARM EQUIPMENT PROBLEMS

PM200929 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 15 May 82 p 1

[Yu. Grachev report: "Fulfilling Rural Orders on Time: From an All-Union Operational Staff Session"]

[Text] A routine session of the All-Union Operational Staff for Material and Technical Supplies to Agriculture has taken place. The participants' attention was focused on the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Additional Measures To Ensure the Gathering of the Harvest and Procurement of Agricultural Products in 1982 and the Successful Wintering of Livestock in the 1982-1983 Period."

Opening the session, A.V. Kardapoltsev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, stressed that the success of the summer field work will depend largely on the timely, high-quality preparation of the machine and tractor pool. It is important to make all harvesting machinery ready 2 weeks before the start of the harvest. Here an invaluable role must be played by the collectives of machine-building enterprises supplying the countryside with combines, reapers, tractors, trucks and spare parts.

The session participants made a number of criticisms of the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, whose enterprises have failed to fulfill the plan for the production and delivery of components to kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the first 4 months of the current year for a range of articles in short supply. As a result, the preparation of the machine and tractor pool for the harvest is being held back in the countryside. The laggards mentioned included the Altay motor plant, the Omsk Sibzavod, the Kharkov Porshen, the Chelyabinsk tractor plant and Tula combine production associations, the Krasnoyarsk production association for grain harvesting combines and other enterprises.

In the main, USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry plants have fulfilled rural orders. But in the range of articles of which there is an acute shortage a number of enterprises are substantially in arrears. Thus the Yaroslavl Avtodizel production association failed to supply to agriculture a considerable quantity of camshafts, crankshaft sealing rings and cylinder heads. The Michurinsk Motordetal production association is greatly in arrears as regards piston rings.

The question of technical provision for the forthcoming fodder procurement was also examined at the session. Criticisms were made of the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Livestock Raising and Fodder Production. Some of its plants are holding back deliveries of the necessary machinery and spare parts to the countryside, which is delaying the preparation of fodder harvesting machines in a number of oblasts and republics in the country.

It was noted that certain plants under that department failed to supply kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the last 4 months with a considerable quantity of livestock-raising equipment, including milking machines, incubators, transporters for collecting manure and other machinery.

The session participants also summed up the results of the fulfillment of plans for deliveries to the countryside of the necessary material and technical resources by enterprises of the aircraft industry, the Ministries of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building and the Electrical Equipment Industry and the Ministry for the Production of Mineral Fertilizers. Decisions were adopted aimed at eliminating the laggardness which has occurred in supplying agriculture with the necessary resources.

Taking part in the staff session were executives of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, USSR People's Control Committee and USSR Gossnab and representatives of ministries and departments.

## AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 20 MAY REPORTED

LD210034 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 20 May. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Grain harvesting has started in Turkmenia with barley and wheat being cut on 85,000 hectares. The first tons of barley have been delivered to grain centers. (0430 GMT)

Tadzhik farms have completed the sowing of corn. It occupies a total of more than 41,000 hectares, 3,000 hectares more than last year; 14,000 hectares have been sown to grain. (0800 GMT)

The sowing of sugar beet was completed today by all specialized farms in Altayskiy Kray. The area sown to this crop is the biggest in Siberia -- over 60,000 hectares. (0900 GMT)

Grain sowing is being carried out today on the 2 millionth hectare in Tselinogradskiy Oblast. (1100 GMT)

Kazakhstan farmers have now sown 10 million hectares to grain crops. (1230 GMT)

COSMOS-1367 ARTIFICIAL EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED

LD210644 Moscow TASS in English 0637 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 21 May, TASS -- A new artificial Earth satellite, Cosmos-1367, was launched in the Soviet Union on May 20. It has on board scientific apparatus to continue the exploration of outer space.

The satellite has been put into an orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution 11 hours 49 minutes, maximum destance from the earth (apogee) 39530 kilometers, minimum distance (perigee) 612 kilometers, the orbit's inclination 62.8 degrees. Apart from scientific apparatus, the satellite has a radio system for precision measurement of orbit elements, a radio telemetric system for transmitting instrument readings back to Earth.

The apparatus aboard the satellite is functioning normally. The coordinating-computing center is processing the incoming information.

NEW SYSTEM CHECKS SALYUT-7 COSMONAUTS' HEALTH

LD210948 Moscow TASS in English 0918 GMT 21 May 82

[By TASS special correspondent Aleksander Romanov]

[Text] Moscow, 21 May, TASS -- "Cosmonauts Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev have completed the first week of work on board the orbital research complex Salyut 7 - Soyuz T-5. The first days of work in conditions of weightlessness when the organism is adjusting itself to them are the most difficult ones for man. That is why the first question addressed to representatives of medicine and biology was how the crew was adjusting itself to weightlessness.

"Better than we expected", replied Doctor of Medical Sciences Anatoliy Yegorov. "In fact the organism of Berezonovoy and Lebedev returned to norm already on the second day. This is confirmed also by the comprehensive medical checks carried out by onboard medical equipment".

Yegorov said that "Aelita" is the name of a new multipurpose unit on board Salyut-7 which checks and evaluates the state of the cardio-vascular system, cerebral activity, arterial pressure and determined the per-minute volume of blood circulation in the organism. Aelita not only evaluates the state of this or that function but also presents an inter-connected picture of the life activity of the organism as a whole.

"By number of studies made Aelita replaces the functional diagnostication section of a large medical institution", Yegorov said.

Asked why was it necessary to put such an installation on board the Salyut, Doctor of Medical Sciences Yevgeniy Shulzhenko, one of the people in charge of the medico-biological programme, said: "The future development of cosmonuatics, the flights of the morrow, differing in designation and duration, require not only a precise knowledge of the degree and duration of influence of weightlessness and other factors on the human organism, but also the development of such cardinal measures that would fully rule out even temporary pathology".

"As different from other programmes, the medical one of this flight sets the task of a still more deeper study of the cardio-vascular system in the entire deversity of its activity and of the study of the sanitation and hygiene factors forming during the life of people in enclosed space", Shulzhenko went on. "It is the purpose of Aelita to help us in all this".

Salyut-7 is a much more comfortable space station. For instance, there is always hot water on board. Fresh foodstuffs brought from earth will be stored in a refrigerator. Being tried out for the first time is the so-called "buffet system" of meals when the cosmonaut can eat what he likes best. Biologists offer the cosmonauts to include in their diet onions, cucumbers, tomatoes and salad grown in the space hothouse.

## USTINOV REPORT TO ALL-ARMY PARTY CONFERENCE

PM171507 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 May 82 pp 1-2

["Abbreviated version" of report delivered by USSR Defense Minister D.F. Ustinov 11 May at the All-Army Conference of Primary Organization Secretaries in the Great Kremlin Palace, Moscow: "Report by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR Defense Minister" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] On behalf of the conference participants, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, cordially thanked the party Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade Leonid Brezhnev personally for their warm words of greeting and expressed deep gratitude for their constant concern for the armed forces. We regard the CPSU Central Committee's message of greetings, he said, as instructions from the party to continue to fulfill worthily our sacred duty of defending the socialist fatherland. The Communists and all the servicemen of our glorious armed forces assure the Central Committee that they will fulfill these instructions with honor.

All-army conferences of primary party organization secretaries, the speaker continued, are held by decision of the party Central Committee and are major events in the life and activity of the army and navy. The CPSU Central Committee assigns to them an important role in examining topical questions of military building and mobilizing army and navy Communists and all Soviet servicemen to fulfill successfully the tasks that the party sets for the armed forces.

The defense minister stressed that the 9 years since the previous conference have been a period of great deeds and achievements by the party and the people and of further all-around progress by Soviet society. It has been marked by events of tremendous historical significance such as the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses and the adoption of the new USSR Constitution, which enshrined the great gains of developed socialism. The inviolable unity of the Soviet people has strengthened still further during these years. Our country's working people have rallied still more closely around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the outstanding party and state figure of our time. Holding the highest party and state posts, Leonid Ilich carries out truly titanic work to strengthen our motherland's economic and defense might, consolidate its international positions and prestige and preserve peace on earth.

Comrade D.F. Ustinov went on to say that with every passing year the land of the soviets is advancing still further in economic, sociopolitical and spiritual development. Under the party's leadership, Soviet people are enthusiastically implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the plans for the 11th 5-year plan. They are marching toward the glorious jubilee of our multinational motherland -- the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR -- as a harmonious, cohesive family.

We are having to resolve the tasks of communist building in complex foreign policy conditions. The world situation is not simple. Aggressive forces of imperialism, especially American imperialism, are trying to push international relations off the path of detente onto the path of confrontation and dangerous brinkmanship. They are seeking to recarve the political map of the world and are resorting to various kinds of "sanctions" and to threats to use armed force, up to and including nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.

The bellicose and often frankly inflammatory speeches and calls of high-ranking figures in the American administration are being bolstered by unprecedented appropriations for militarist purposes. Washington is seeking to "restore America's leading role in the world." It is toward this that the new American strategy adopted last year, which sets the aim of achieving "total and incontestable military superiority" over the USSR, is directed.

This is also served by the long-term program for the buildup of American strategic nuclear forces and the plans to deploy the next generation of nuclear and conventional armaments and to produce neutron, chemical and other types of weapons of mass destruction.

Washington is trying to harness the other NATO countries to its aggressive course, which even the bourgeois press is calling "a course headed toward political catastrophe." A special danger is posed by the decision, adopted under U.S. pressure, on the "arms upgrading" of the North Atlantic bloc with new American medium-range missiles. These missiles, as "first strike" weapons, are assigned virtually the main role in implementing the concept of unleashing and waging a "limited" nuclear war on the European Continent. The Pentagon is zealously formulating scenarios for such a war.

The strengthening of NATO's general military potential is being expedited. The countries of that bloc already have almost 5 million men under arms. That strength will increase by over 340,000 men with the admission of Spain to membership. The bloc will obtain around another 1,000 tanks, hundreds of modern warplanes and warships and a strategically important region.

Provisions are being made for a sharp buildup of NATO forces on the European Continent in so-called "crisis situations." Imperialist circles are making persistent efforts to expand NATO's functions and sphere of operation and to create new aggressive military-political alliances. The United States is strengthening the network of its military bases and facilities.

Analyzing imperialism's aggressive course, the speaker demonstrated the sharply adverse impact on the international political climate of the ideological preparations for war directed against the forces of socialism, peace and progress which have been widely launched by imperialist reaction and its henchmen. He noted the hypocritical nature of the political maneuvers by aggressive circles in the United States and NATO, which talk a great deal of their readiness for diplomatic talks but in fact themselves block such talks and flagrantly flout the principle of the sides' equality and identical security.

The American administration adopted that sort of position, for instance, on the question of the reduction of medium-range missiles in Europe when it proposed the "zero option." According to this proposal, the Soviet Union would have to disarm while the United States continued to build up its own forces.

The United States is loudly declaring its "interest" in preserving and strengthening peace but in reality is giving a hostile reception to the USSR's constructive initiatives and is refusing to discuss issues connected with the expansion of confidence-building measures and the limitation of military activity in the Indian Ocean and of arms sales and deliveries. The United States is ducking out of talks on a total and universal ban on nuclear weapon tests and has not ratified the treaties on limiting underground nuclear weapon tests and on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes which were signed several years ago. It is undermining the treaty on the limitation of ABM systems, which has been in force since 1972. Washington has still not given constructive answers to the new initiatives by the Soviet Union set out in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches at the 17th Trade Union Congress and in Tashkent. Moreover, the United States has embarked on the path of falsifying those initiatives and belittling in every possible way their significance for the lessening of tension in Europe and all over the world.

Washington and its accomplices are carrying out these political maneuvers in order to lull the people's vigilance, abate the intensity of the antiwar movement in the NATO countries and continue the arms race under cover of peace-loving phraseology in the hope of squeezing real socialism and weakening its positions.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov pointed out that it would be an unforgivable mistake to underestimate the real danger arising from imperialist forces. We cannot ignore the fact that they possess impressive resources and are backed by modern, comprehensively equipped armies. By pitting against imperialism's aggressive course great vigilance, firmness and a considered and realistic approach to the burning problems of our time, the Soviet Union is steadily pursuing the line of strengthening peace that was clearly and precisely expressed by the 26th CPSU Congress and has been developed and given concrete form in the subsequent party and state documents.

The USSR's consistent love of peace, the speaker said, is not a sign of weakness. It by no means precludes but, on the contrary, presupposes constant concern for the country's security. This is a grim necessity dictated by the mounting military threat from the imperialist states. The Soviet Union has taken and will continue to take the necessary measures to maintain its defense capability and the armed forces' combat might and combat readiness at the proper level.

Noting the nationwide nature of the concern for strengthening the country's defense and improving the armed forces, Comrade D.F. Ustinov stressed that this concern finds expression in the Communist Party's policy and day-to-day leadership of military building. The party's leadership covers all salients of the activity of working people, state organs, public organizations and officials in connection with strengthening the material and spiritual foundations of the country's defense capability and the combat might and combat readiness of the army and navy. The CPSU formulates military policy and military doctrine and organizes their consistent implementation. It guides the development of Soviet military science and military art.

The party pays constant attention to inculcating in servicemen profound communist conviction, ardent Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, unshakable devotion to the cause of October and to the heroic revolutionary, combat and labor traditions and readiness to perform exploits in the name of the motherland.

The party, its Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally attach particular significance to ensuring great combat readiness in the armed forces.

Discussing COMBAT READINESS, the defense minister noted that it is the main indicator of the qualitative state of troops and naval forces. It summarizes the results of the multifaceted activity of commanders, political workers, staffs, political organs, party organizations and all armed forces personnel and their ability to fulfill their main purpose -- to defend reliably the Soviet people's socialist gains and peaceful labor and ensure the security of our countries and its friends and allies.

Combat readiness, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov said, cannot be temporary or seasonal in nature or be frozen at a particular level. It must be constantly increased and improved. The efforts of all armed forces personnel must be directed toward this.

This means that we must steadily improve the equipping of the army and navy with weapons and military hardware; persistenly improve their combat and operational training and the coordination of units, ships and formations; purposefully instill lofty moral and political and combat qualities and political vigilance in personnel and strengthen troop discipline; and improve the training of command cadres and staffs and the control of troops and naval forces.

The speaker dwelt in detail on the way these interconnected tasks are being resolved in the Soviet armed forces. He noted that constant improvement in the level of technical equipment of the army and the navy and the growth of their combat potential, but at the same time stressed that weapons and combat hardware can produce the proper effect only if they are in skillful and reliable hands and if the study of them and the mastery of methods of combat use are combined with the further improvement of servicemen's field, flying and naval training, with the development of tactics and operational skill and with the combat coordination of subunits, units and ships.

The speaker spoke with great warmth of the units and ships that invariably achieve high indicators in improving their combat skill. They include the initiators of socialist competition. Considerable credit for the front-runners' achievements belongs to the party organizations, which actively influence the good-quality fulfillment of the plans for combat and political training. The report mentioned the party organizations of which Maj A.D. Yakovlev, Sr Lt S.P. Bukan, Lt Col A.N. Nagornyak and Engr Capt Lt V.V. Kolychev are the secretaries.

The troops and naval forces demonstrate the good quality of their training in the course of strategic operational and tactical operational exercises. This was particularly vividly shown in the Zapad-81 exercises. During them personnel operated with great skill and ability in a complex situation. The party Central Committee and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally made a high assessment of the results of the exercise.

Analysis of the results of the armed forces' combat training last year, the defense minister stressed, shows that the armed forces improved their training and combat readiness and are capable of successfully resolving any tasks in defending our motherland.

The majority of formations, units and ships completed this year's winter period of training successfully. These results and the course of the socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR show that the Communists and all the personnel of units and formations correctly understand the party's present-day demands on the armed forces and are working selflessly to fulfill them.

Discussing the practical fulfillment of these demands, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov pointed to the shortcomings that still exist in the organization of combat training in some places, to the unutilized reserves and to the potential for further improving its quality and stressed the special significance of a principle tested by history -- that of teaching troops what they need in war. This must be the immutable law of army and navy training. All the training of troops and naval forces must be carried out in the light of the nature of modern battle and the demands of military art, and must be carried out chiefly in the field, in the air and at sea.

The defense minister then dwelt on the crucial role of OFFICER CADRES in improving combat training and on the fact that its state depends on the standard of the control of troops and naval forces and primarily on the ability of commanders and chiefs to lead firmly and skillfully the subunits, units and ships under their command. He described in detail the qualities that the Soviet military leader now needs more than anything. These are competence, a keen sense of what is new, and the ability of assuming responsibility for the resolution of complex tasks, to spot and support initiative in time and to mobilize personnel's will and energy. The specific nature of troop control makes it essential for a military leader of any rank to possess the ability to think and act in conditions of extremely tough time limits and of tremendous moral and psychological and physical stress.

Military educational establishments -- academies and schools -- have an important role in molding these qualities in officer cadres. They must train military specialists who not only have an excellent grasp of their profession but also know how to work with people and educate them.

The achievements of the scientific and technical revolution, Comrade D.F. Ustinov continued, open up great opportunities for improving troop control. I refer to the continued introduction of various automated systems and the development and application of progressive control methods. However, it must not be forgotten that no matter how excellent the technical means of control are, the decisive role belongs to the commander, to the chief, and his knowledge, organizing abilities and will.

V.I. Lenin's instruction that it is impossible to build a modern army without science has assumed special significance now, in the era of the scientific and technical revolution. It is unthinkable nowadays to lead, teach and educate troops without scientific knowledge or contrary to science. A military leader of any rank can hope to succeed in his work only when he is abreast of the achievements of military theoretical thought and when he himself studies and grows.

Dwelling on questions of the Soviet armed forces' cooperation with the ARMIES OF THE FRATERNAL SOCIALIST STATES, the defense minister noted that this is full of the spirit of internationalism, is based on the principles of equality, mutual respect and sovereignty and includes the increasingly close coordination of plans for the development of the allied countries' armed forces, the consistent implementation of an integrated military-technical policy and coordinated operational and other measures and the exchange of experience of training and educating servicemen. The same aim is served by the increasingly fruitful cooperation between political organs and party organizations.

The report went on to pay attention to questions of further strengthening military discipline. Without strong discipline, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov said, there can be no combat readiness. That is an axiom. It has been known ever since armies arose. Its truth has been verified by history. V.I. Lenin repeatedly pointed to the tremendous importance of discipline in the armed forces. "In order to win," he said, "...you need iron military discipline."

But while the role of discipline always used to be great, it has now increased immeasurably. In the age of nuclear weapons, of the tremendous scope, dynamism and complexity of military operations and of the unprecedented significance of the morale [moralnyy] factor, the slightest failure to observe the requirements of the military discipline may have the gravest consequences. That is why even isolated displays of carelessness and lack of discipline are completely impermissible nowadays.

The majority of our formations, units and ships, the defense minister noted, successfully resolve the tasks that are set them and maintain regulation order at the proper level, and many of them live lives free from incident. They include, for instance, the units and ships where the party organization secretaries are Capt. Ye.N. Vyunov, Maj A.I. Bondarev, Maj M.G. Romanchuk, Maj A.I. Kashkarov, Capt Lt B.L. Nagornyy and others.

The defense minister noted that military discipline is primarily a political, moral category. Its foundation is servicemen's ideological conviction and the collective's spiritual maturity. It is clear, he said, that in order to strengthen conscious military discipline it is primarily necessary to strengthen this foundation. Therefore the main emphasis in the work of party organizations must be placed on servicemen's ideological and political and military education and on molding in them a keen sense of responsibility for the country's security and the defense of socialism. The main thing in this work is TO ENSURE THAT COMMUNISTS AND KOMSOMOL MEMBERS SET AN IRREPROACHABLE PERSONAL EXAMPLE IN FULFILLING THEIR MILITARY DUTY AND OBSERVING THE REQUIREMENTS OF MILITARY DISCIPLINE. Communists and Komsomol members constitute over 90 percent of armed forces personnel. And to ensure that they set an example is to resolve nine-tenths of the task of further strengthening military discipline.

Party organizations are called upon to ensure that every Communist, whatever post he holds, has a profound knowledge of the Soviet laws and military regulations and observes them strictly, sets an example of the fulfillment of military duty and vigorously combats any displays of laxity and indifference.

It is on the militancy, activeness and businesslike approach of party organizations that the moral climate in the collective and the trend and effectiveness of public opinion depend, the speaker continued. A collective, he stressed, consists of people with different characters, tastes, habits, inclinations, demands and needs.

TO ENSURE THAT THEY REPRESENT NOT MERELY A PARTICULAR ARITHMETICAL SUM OF SERVICEMEN BUT A REALLY UNITED, HARMONIOUS, COHESIVE FAMILY THAT LIVES IN THE WHOLEHEARTED DESIRE TO FULFILL WORTHILY ITS DUTY TO THE MOTHERLAND -- THAT IS THE PRIME TASK FOR ALL ARMY AND NAVY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS!

The party organization must PURPOSEFULLY INSTILL IN SERVICEMEN A CONSCIOUSNESS OF THE NEED FOR RIGOROUS AND PRECISE FULFILLMENT OF THE DEMANDS OF THE OATH, THE REGULATIONS AND ORDERS. We, the defense minister said, must ensure that the life stance of every serviceman is determined by the conviction that regulations and orders are a law that must be fulfilled by everyone without exception, unswervingly and unquestioningly!

Party organizations must utilize all the strength of their prestige and influence to ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN REGULATION ORDER AMONG THE TROOPS. Some people tend to identify this merely with internal order in the barracks and with outward luster in the unit, but that is far from being the case. Regulation order assumes the exemplary performance of combat duty, guard duty and internal duty. It includes the precise organization of combat and political training and of the operation and maintenance of equipment. Regulation order implies correct relations between servicemen, strict observance of the order of the day, the sensible organization of personnel's leisure and a high degree of conscious internal discipline on the part of personnel.

The defense minister stressed the tremendous role played in the strengthening of discipline by CONCERN FOR PEOPLE AND FOR SATISFYING THEIR NEEDS AND REQUIREMENTS. This concern, he said, must constantly be the focus of party organizations' attention and must be the norm of all our life.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F Ustinov went on to dwell in detail on party organizations' tasks to further increase the armed forces' combat readiness and improve personnel's education. Our party, he noted, regards the further enhancement of party organizations' role and the strengthening of their influence on all aspects of the life and activity of the army and navy as one of the foundations of Soviet military building. This stems from our armed forces' increased social responsibility for the defense of the new society, the complexity and responsibility of the tasks facing them and the contemporary military-political situation.

Together with commanders, staffs and political organs, party organizations are called upon to set the rhythm of the combat training and service of personnel and to support the initiative and patriotic undertakings of all servicemen. Their influence must be displayed in the specific results of training and in the combat readiness of the army and navy. These results are the main criterion of the quality of party organizations' work and their contribution to the common cause of strengthening the country's defense.

The 26th CPSU Congress described the style and methods of leadership as an important question for the whole party and people. The defense minister paid great attention to this question in his report. He said that the strength of the party influence on all aspects of troop collectives' life depends decisively on the party secretary's STYLE OF WORK. It is the secretary who sets the tone for harmonious, coordinated, collective work by the Communists. He exerts his influence on the collective not by administrative power, not by the force of command, but by an ardent party word that touches everyone's heart. And this word will really carry weight if the secretary is an example in everything. In that case he possesses the moral right to lead, make demands of others and direct people's work. That right emerges with the acquisition of many qualities. First of all there is the ability to identify the main ones among the current tasks and questions. There is also the ability to always remember people and their specific interests, the ability to approach them, to win them over, knowledge of their needs and requirements and the desire to do everything to satisfy them.

Finally, there is implacability toward shortcomings and activeness in the struggle against them. It is very important for the party leader not only to match up to these demands himself but also to seek persistently to ensure that all the communists fulfill them.

Party work is work with people and a party organization secretary will carry it out successfully if he is modest, principled and democratic, close to the servicemen and available to every soldier and knows how to raise the pressing questions of life with any commander, when necessary. "The leader and Communist," V.I. Lenin stressed, "must prove his right to lead by -- this is the only way -- FINDING himself MANY helpers, more and more of them...and BEING ABLE to help THEM to work, promote THEM and demonstrate and take THEIR experience into account."

The really good-quality, stable solution to questions of combat readiness, which are constantly increasing in complexity, Comrade D.F. Ustinov went on, can be ensured only through the steady ENHANCEMENT OF SERVICEMEN'S POLITICAL TRAINING AND CONSCIOUSNESS. As genuine centers of ideological education work, party organizations must carry it out daily, without interruption or letup, and the tenser the situation in which the army and naval forces are operating becomes, the more vigorous and persistent this work must be.

In resolving their tasks party organizations must constantly display concern for STRENGTHENING ONE-MAN COMMAND [YEDINONACHALIYE], support exacting commanders and display concern for their authority. In turn the commander must heed the opinion of the party organizations and the opinion of communists and constantly direct their experience and knowledge toward rallying troop collectives and creating a healthy moral climate in them. He must use the mighty force of the party organization in order to achieve the set aims, rely on it in his work and set an example of sociopolitical activeness. The correct combination of one-man command with reliance on party organizations and active utilization of the creative strength of the army and navy public is a most important condition of the successful fulfillment of the tasks facing troops and naval forces.

Discussing the party LEADERSHIP OF THE ARMY AND NAVY KOMSOMOL, the defense minister noted that this needs to be further improved. Party organizations must correctly take into account young people's interests, purposefully mold great ideological commitment, sensible requirements and healthy tastes in young people and inculcate the ability vigorously to oppose views and customs alien to our system. It is important to make full use of the upsurge in the creative and businesslike activeness of Komsomol members and young people evoked by the preparations for the 19th All-Union Komsomol Congress and to mobilize them to fulfill its decisions.

SOCIALIST COMPETITION is an important sphere of party organizations' work. Comrade D.F. Ustinov drew attention to the need to persistently increase its effectiveness and for a more active struggle to achieve high-end results in servicemen's combat and political training and education and to make thrifty, truly proprietorial use of material facilities and resources.

The 26th CPSU Congress demanded that a self-critical spirit and a spirit of implacability toward shortcomings be established in all party organizations. Pointing this out, the speaker stressed that any negative facts and phenomena and any shortcomings in the training and education of personnel or in the combat readiness of subunits, units and ships must receive a principled party assessment.

Our armed forces are an integral part of the Soviet people. THE UNBREAKABLE TIES BETWEEN TROOP COLLECTIVES AND LOCAL PARTY AND SOVIET ORGANS AND WORKING PEOPLE'S COLLECTIVES, Comrade D.F. Ustiniv said, are a life-giving source of the combat might of the army and navy.

The development and strengthening of these ties has a favorable impact on the life of the army and navy and above all on improving the effectiveness of ideological education work with personnel. Party organisations must make skillful use of this powerful lever for actively molding in servicemen an awareness of their lofty responsibility to the people to fulfill worthily the sacred duty of defending the people's creative labor, the gains of socialism and peace on Earth.

In conclusion Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, on behalf of the participants in the all-army conference assured the party Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally that party organizations and political organs, in close unity with commanders, will continue vigorously and persistently to implement the CPSU's policy in the army and the navy and to work tirelessly to fulfill the 26th CPSU Congress' decisions on increasing the armed forces' combat readiness and insuring the reliable defense of our motherland's national interests.